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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	Sambhav Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	402880
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	[illegible]

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a long history in cave architecture and engineering since prehistoric times. The architecture matured in ancient India with unique and significant structural engineering and artistry.

Structural engineering -

- caves of Ellora displays monolithic structures such as ravana shaking mount Kailash, other caves with double storyed architecture

- rock cut caves in kasla caves, chalukyan caves highlighted proficiency in handling large rocks

- caves are still present in most of the sites

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highting structural efficiency and firmness

Artistry -

- Painting in cave walls - murals
  eg - Lepakshi caves

- krisha paintings in Ajanta caves
  also highlights artistic features in caves

- expression symbolised in ravana shaking mount kailash cave also gives insight into proficiency in handling with 3 dimensional objects and wall carvings

Thus, cave as a ~~prehistric~~ prehistoric evidence recorder reveals engineering and artistic features used in cave architecture.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

British empire was built on the foundation of Bengal's riches which was secured by britishers in Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764)

Battle of Buxar as turning point-

- Treaty of Allahabad - with mughals raised the ~~rat~~ status of britishers from traders to contenders
- Diwani rights - of ~~24-7~~ Bengal, Bihar and odisha let them extract huge revenues which helped in further wars and annexations.
- Dual government - it mean no responsibility but full administrative control of Bengal territory and trade

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- coastal location, rich industrial base, weavers and artisans in Bengal made them exploit the natives.

- System of investment -
Indian money was used to buy Indian goods which was called as 'investment' - it stopped bullion from Europe.

Thus, while Plassey made the start, Buxar established the foundation of British empire which ruled over India for nearly 200 years.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement was a great turning point in Indian freedom movement where in nationalistic fervor reached to the masses and villages.

Novel methods and themes used-

boycott and indigenization

Kisan sabha

swadeshi movement

latin shows

art and painting eg → Bharat Mata

tying rakhi for opposing bengal partition

self reliance-

- Many Indian companies were started such as steam navigation company by

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V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, textile companies

- National Education -
It was one of the four resolutions passed in congress session in 1906

- Swadeshi -
Congress demanded swadeshi and self reliance i.e. atma shakti

- dispute resolution -
many dispute settlement mechanism were started by Indians in form of Kisan sabha

Thus, swadeshi movement turned the face of nationalism towards masses which was only supported by advent of Mahatama Gandhi which made it a people's movement.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a multilingual country ~~which~~ with more than 20 scheduled languages, 400 recognised languages. ~~Big~~ linguistic affiliation was supported by congress in Nagpur session, 1920 but actual ~~regor~~ reorganization happened in 1956.

linguistic states -

- The demands of linguistic states were discussed in constituent assembly but due to administrative convience and traumatic partition, leaders did not favoured organisation on language principle

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- central committee such as Dhar commission, JVP committee of congress rejected the demand

- In 1953, popular protest and death of leader Sriramulu in Madras demanding Telugu speaking state initated violent riots.

- The demand was considered by Fazl Ali commission which favoured administrative convenience and linguistic reorganization as dual principle

- By State reorganization Act, 1956, the state were rearranged to form 14 states.

The linguistic reorganization has strengthened the federalism in the country by increasing people participation in administration and politics.

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

BR Ambedkar was a statesman who drafted the 'Indian constitution' having ideals like Justice, equality, liberty, fraternity and democratic socialism to address the need of strengthening social fabric in nation.

Key contributions of BR Ambekar in modern India in this aspect are-

- Political mobilisation-
  He mainstreamed the idea of 'dalits' in Indian politics by raising the issue and demanding affirmative actions for equality and empowerment eg- in simon commission, Round Table Conference,

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political organisations like All India scheduled class Federation, Bhahishkrit hitkarni sabha

- social agitation-

He did not shy away from using agitative mechanism

- Mahar uprising, burning manusmriti
Using forbidden public places and wells

He actively took the case of depressed classes and 'demanded' equal ~~rights~~ for upliftment. The provisions in constitution such as Article 14-17, A.46 highlights his desire for a society and economy based on principles of equality and justice.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India society has been a collective units based on idea of "sharing and caring". However, recent changes in society has increased nuclearization of families in rural areas compared to urban area -

Reasons -

· Economic reasons -

Rural economy is based on subsistence with small landholdings. It results in meagre income and thus needs small family size while urban societies with rising income can support parents, children and siblings

- migration -

rural push and urban pull and resulted

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in migration of people from rural areas to their kiths and kins in urban areas.

- Urban areas needs-
since both partner are working, households need older generations to take care of children.
such is not in rural areas

Thus, the transition is due to ~~they~~ interplay of many factors. It has also given rise to notion of extended joint family wherein households despite living separately practices cultural and festival together.

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

In the contemporary period, the idea of marriage as ~~divio~~ divine marriage has reduced and increased seperation between partners have started, especially in urban areas.

Reason for seperation but not divorce as marriage dissolution -

- divorce is a legal process and involves many hardships and hurdles. women prefer seperating than facing these legal troubles

- cooling off period -
Though it is in legal provisions also but partner themselves give a cooling off period to contemplate the future of

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their marriage

- ~~family support~~ -
Women are getting support from family who are willing to take care of her. such material and emotional need does not require [alimony]

- ~~Judicial delays~~, societal stigma, costly process and low legal awareness also result in such situation

marriage dissolution can be seen as positive also wherein women have become assertive and donot bear violence and torture but [rates] differ in regions because-
- awareness and empowerment
- literacy level among women
- metropolitan society witness high divorce
- urban areas have more easy access to NGOs, judges and support mechanism

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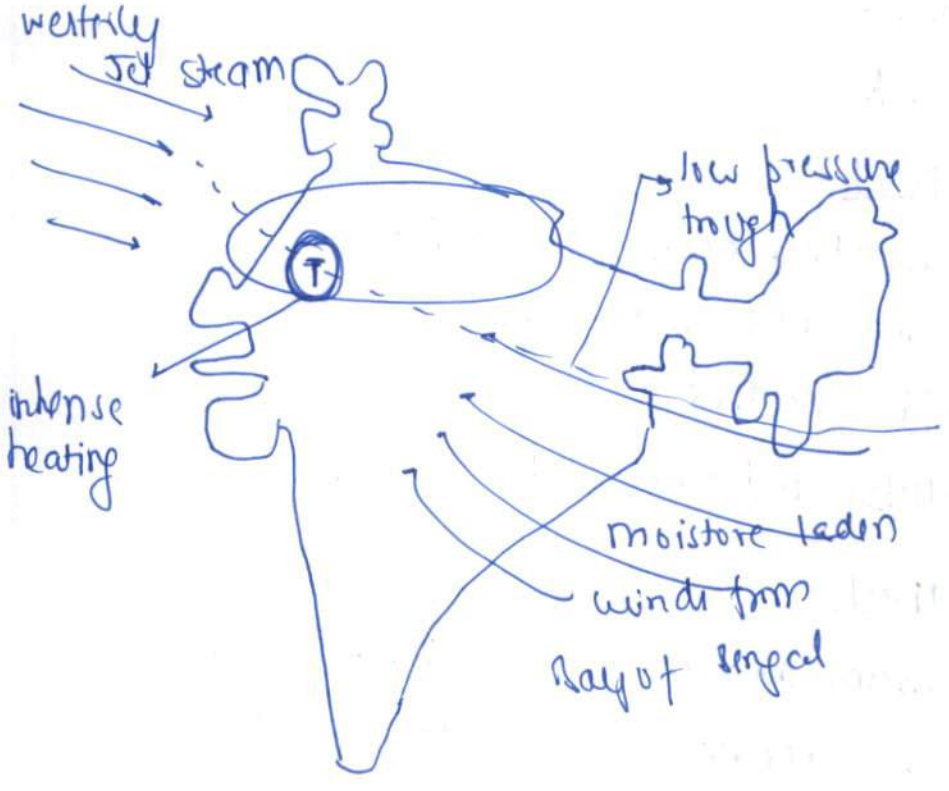
8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

North and northwest part have witnessed increased dust storm activity in summer months.

Reasons



- intense heating in Rajasthan in summer creates convection current and low pressure centre

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- delayed mediterranean westerlies due to climate change
- Moisture laden winds from East side
- desertification creates loose and friable soil which travel further.
- reduced green belts increase the intensity of winds

Impacts

→ Direct-
- It hampers economic activity
- It risk lives and livelihoods
- traffic accident
- pollution and particulate matter

→ Indirect-
- It harms the normal business cycle
- higher congestion on roads lead to high GHG emission
- Poverty and health burden

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India has more than 20 major rivers and several perennial drainage system.

Factors

- Topography:

Earlier Indus and Brahmaputra river system were single river drainage system. upliftment of himalayas bifurcated the two drainage system.

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Peninsular rivers flows in moded block mountains which gives it a definite path

- climate -

ice in himalayan system makes it perennial as it receives water from melting of ice and monsoon.
while peninsular system is rain fed and temporary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation agriculture refers to large scale cultivation of commercial crops using modern technologies. The nature of such agriculture is based on industrial principles and is produced for selling.

features -

- large scale cultivation - large area, huge manpower, huge capital
- commercial crops - nature of crops is cash crops eg- cotton, palm oil, cashew etc
- exports - it produces for export markets and caters to demand from various countries
- Technique - it used modern techniques, fertilizers and pesticides

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Challenges -

- capital needs - need loans from banks. Banks are facing NPA problem
- workforce - it needs semiskilled and skilled workforce
- climate change - it has changed economics of agriculture
- trade wars - it poses risk on export market

Palm oil area is increasing due to government policies such as palm oil production

Benefits	Challenges
- reduced import and increasing export potential	- supply glut can crash the market due to low demand
- farmer income	- no MSP can risk farmer security
- food security due to increased palm oil	- scarce land poses threat on other crops (food grains, cereals, paddy, sugarcane)

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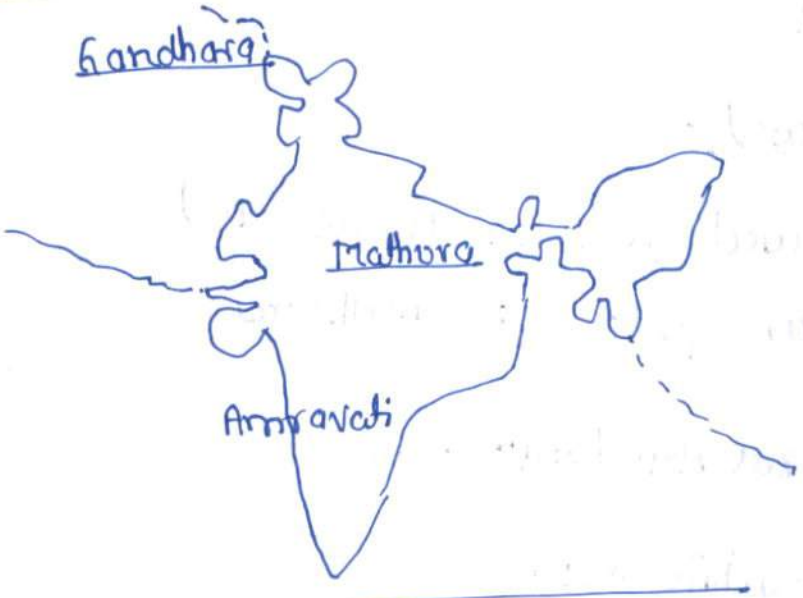
11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Under patronage of different dynastics and rulers, 3 prominent school of architecture flourished in Indian subcontinent - Gandhar, Mathura and Amravati. Uniqueness of each has created distinctive sculptural porcuits.



School of Architecture (1 CE onwards)

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The distinctive feature can be highlighted as

- Religion patronised -

Gandhara - Buddhism was dominant theme

Mathura - Buddhism, Hinduism (Brahmanism), Jainism - eclectic kind of architecture

Amravati - Buddhism and secular art theme

- Material used -

~~Gandha~~ - used grey sandstone and had bulky features in sculpture

Mathura - Red stand ~~stat~~ stone

~~Amravati~~ - white marble

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- Sculpture built -

Gandhara - it was bulky art piece with open eyes highlighting buddhism in connection with real world

Mathura - it was muscular and well built artpiece with eyes half closed and symbolising meditation

Amravati - it was slender bodied

Foreign influence -

Gandhara - it had dominant Greek influence and called Greco Roman art

Mathura - it was indigenous

Amravati - it was also indigenous

The schools represented diversity in art forms in Indian subcontinent and accomodative nature which is continued till today.

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12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

British rule was a transformative period in indian history which not only changed geographical demarcations but also influenced the culture through doctrine of white man's ~~dard~~ burden - i.e. civilising the natives to adapt them to "superior" british customs and values.

British rule

territorial conquest and revenue extraction

civilising mission, importing British values and customs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The territorial intention was made blatant after Plassey and Buxar which made them "harvest" huge revenues throughout their rule in continent.

Cultural -

- Through charter Act of 1813 - Christian missionaries were allowed to pratice, propagate and proselytize natives
- Macaulay Minutes, 1835 highlighted the disregard for vernacular and intent to impose foreign values and customs
- various Acts such as Religious disability Acts, lex loci Act, sati abolishment, uniformity in army dresses
- reactionary policies of governors such as Lytton, Curzon, Dalhousie, Wellesley

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However, the notion was not a full fledged cultural conversion –

- They desisted from interfering in 'internal' matters concerned with religion and social practices after 1857
- ~~that~~ ~~that~~ Charles Metcalfe regarded villages as 'little republics' meaning that they were autonomous and practice self governance
- Their 'civilising' practices were limited to creation of market and places in heart of Indians

Thus, britishers ~~idealated~~ indian traditions and considered themselves as superior race. They were able to influence some pockets dominantly however resilience of Indian values made them stay even during those times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The two prominent stalwarts in Indian freedom struggle- Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru had different background, values and methods. Their notion about role of state held by each was different.

The differences in individual thought about role of state is as follows-

- Power centre

Jl Nehru regarded state to play ~~dom~~ dominant role in all spheres of public life- society, economy, polity. while Mahatma Gandhi regarded village as starting point of all governance

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- Economy

JL Nehru followed 'fabian socialism' and state's ownership of means of production, Gandhi however wanted community or society's ownership

- Heavy machines and technology was embraced by Nehru as temples of modern India while Gandhi believed in human labour and skills

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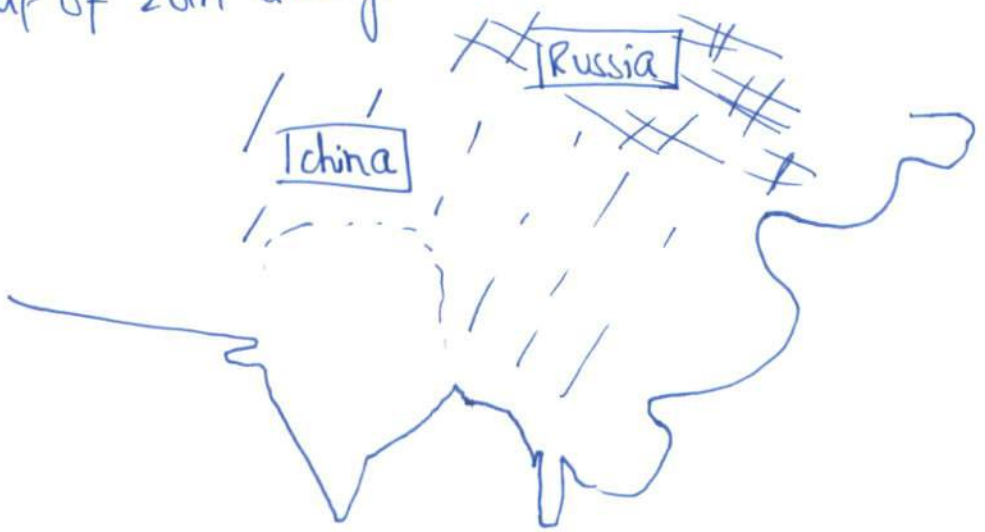
14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

china and USSR both had common communist ideologies. However there was a marked ~~divisa~~ split in the two ~~coun~~ countries in the second half of 20th century.



Split reason

- china open economic policy in 1970s
- India - china conflict (1962) -

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Russia supported India and USA also helped India to check chinese expansionism.

- China policies in border -
Tibet annexation

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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

India was under monarchical rule since time immemorial. The biggest reformment in Indian polity took place in 1947 when leaders thought ~~democracy~~ as a means to achieve socio-economic development.

The democratic order since then has been strong, resilient and strengthening. The achievements and challenges can be discussed as-

Democracy as institution of development in India-

Achievements

- Power transition since independence from one government to another has been smooth

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- democratic institutions such as Legislature, Executive, Judiciary has been strong and maintained separate of power

- people's awareness and participation despite having low literacy is growing as average voter turnout is around 70% today.

- India though having seen coalition regimes never faced coup d'etat till day while most of colonial countries are still under authoritic rules

-

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However some challenges faced in functioning of democratic order is -

- Emergency of 21 months highlighted strong autocratic tendencies and loopholes in constitution
- repetitive use of President's rule to overthrow opposition government in states has been common
- Use of caste, religion, money and violent means for winning elections is also a reality.

B.R Ambedkar highlighted that - "India has preferred democracy over demogogy i.e. reason over rhetoric". The idea is still alive and India is the largest democracy in the world.

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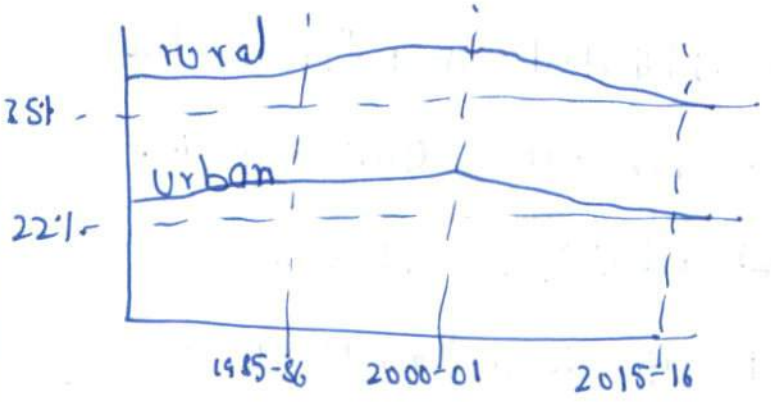
16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Women is a potential productive ~~potential~~ population which forms nearly 49% of Indian population. The participation of women in economy has seen changes positive and negative though not without challenges.



Female labour force participation (India)

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Challenges

- Partiarchal society - women is relegated to domestic affairs and as a child rearing source only
- Gender inequalities - is rampant in society with women facing discrimination as pink collared job, role stereotyping, unequal wages
- Safety concerns - India is regarded as 'most unsafe' for women even worse than Syria by an independent research in 2018.
- skills - women face discrimination since childhood and lack quality education and skill opportunities. It make them low skilled as compared to men
- no independent choice and decision making ability makes them follow parents or

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in labour cuishes.

some steps taken to address this-

- she Box by ministry of women and child development against sexual harassment
- women entrepreneurship scheme by NITI Aayog
- National Policy for women highted need for gender sensitisation
-

Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Act, 2017-

- Increased paid maternity leaves to 26 weeks
- creche facility to be provided

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17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Niti Aayog's recent report [Composite water management Index] state than nearly 600 million Indians threat to water security. India despite having 16% population and 20% livestock population only have 4% of global fresh water.

[Factors]

- World Bank mentions that per capita water availability is below 2000 m³ and have wide regional disparities
- India lack storage capacity for capturing abundant rainfall
- water quality is also abysmal. NITI Aayog mentions that around 50% of Indian rivers have severe to extremely

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severe water pollution

- climate change have threatened the water security by impacting the himalayan river system. According to estimates, about 20% reduction in river flow is expected due to climate change by 2050.
- no adequate treatement facility leads to untreated industrial and sewage discharge being fed into water system
- surface water and ground water are treated as separate sources and lack holistic perspective
- rivers are contaminated by heavy metals with atleast 14 rivers having 2 toxic metals beyond permissible limits (CWC report, 2017)

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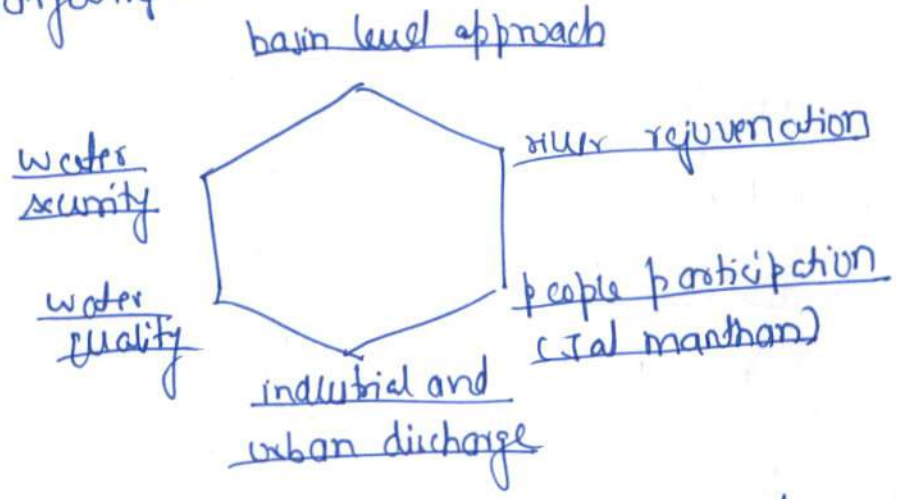
Solutions

India needs a holistic approach targetting-



- Mihir Shah committee suggested that National water commission be formed
- Basin level approach including watershed management can address problems
- CPCB's role in water quality and water pollution need to be strengthened
- rain water harvesting at decentralised level
  eg- chennai residential model

Thus, inter-sectoral coordination and multi stakeholders participation can solve the current crisis.

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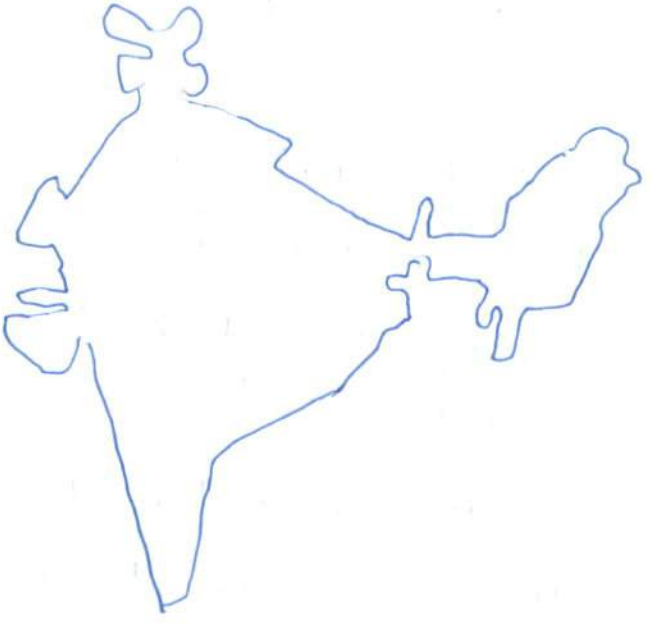
18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has largest cultivable land with productive soil cover. It has more than 36 major soil types and supports diverse food and crop requirement. However, deteriorating soil quality needs urgent measures for achieving aim of food and nutrition security.



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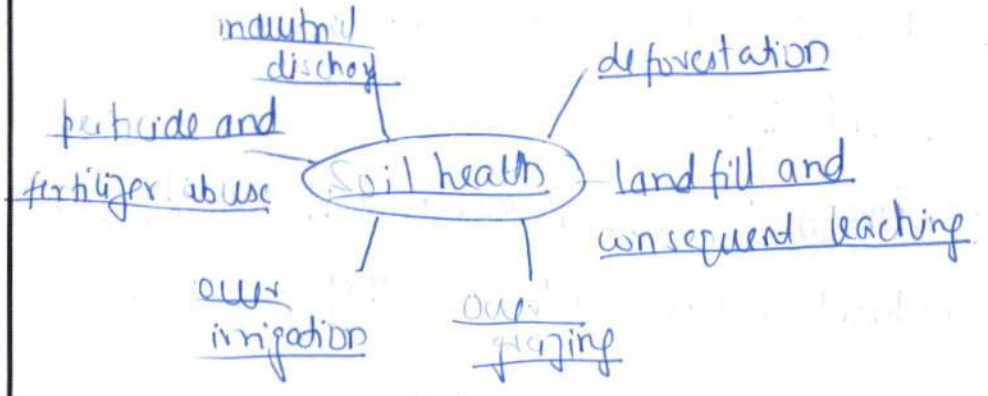
Soil health faces challenges due to -



Regional variations in soil quality -

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steps taken by government for its improvement is-

- Soil Health card 2015 to assess soil quality and nutrient requirement in every 3 years.
- Paramparagat Krishi vikas yojana, 2016 - it promotes cluster based organic farming
- Zero budget Natural farming - promotes natural farming methods without using synthetic inputs
- Promoting traditional cropping methods such as minimum tillage, crop rotation, mulch cover, agro climatic regionalisation.

soil is a natural resource which host many ecosystem services. Judicious use and sustainable management can help achieve the SDG 1, SDG 2 as protecting food security.

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19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon; **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

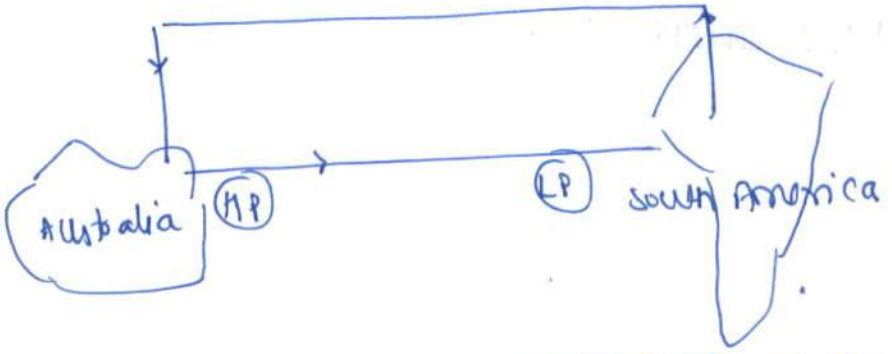
(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

a) ENSO –

ELNino and southern oscillation



It refers to a periodic warming off the ~~ea~~ coast of ~~North~~ south America which creates low pressure conditions in Eastern pacific ocean. It leads to rise in air current and creates high pressure conditions in Indian ocean (near East Indies).

Influence on Indian monsoon –

It has negative impact on Indian monsoon

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and its concerned with reduction in intensity of rainfall, delay in monsoon, overall less than average rainfall. India is witnessing regime change with ENSO advancing in 2019-20.

b) Madden-Julian oscillation -

It is a closed cycle of LP and HP zone which circumvents the globe in 30 day period along equator.

Influence on Indian monsoon.

It creates dual impact -

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Positive MJO-

The LP arm coincides with monsoonal low created during summer. This increases the intensity of rainfall

Negative ~~Indian ocean~~ MJO-

The HP arm coincides with monsoonal low and negates the low pressure condition thus reducing intensity.

c) Indian ocean dipole-

It refers to warming of Indian ocean due to which pressure condition changes.

Influence on Indian monsoon

Positive IOD-

Indian Nino create high pressure condition and increases monsoonal intensity

Negative IOD -

Indian Nino creates low ~~tem~~ temperature in Arabian sea and reduces monsoonal intensity.

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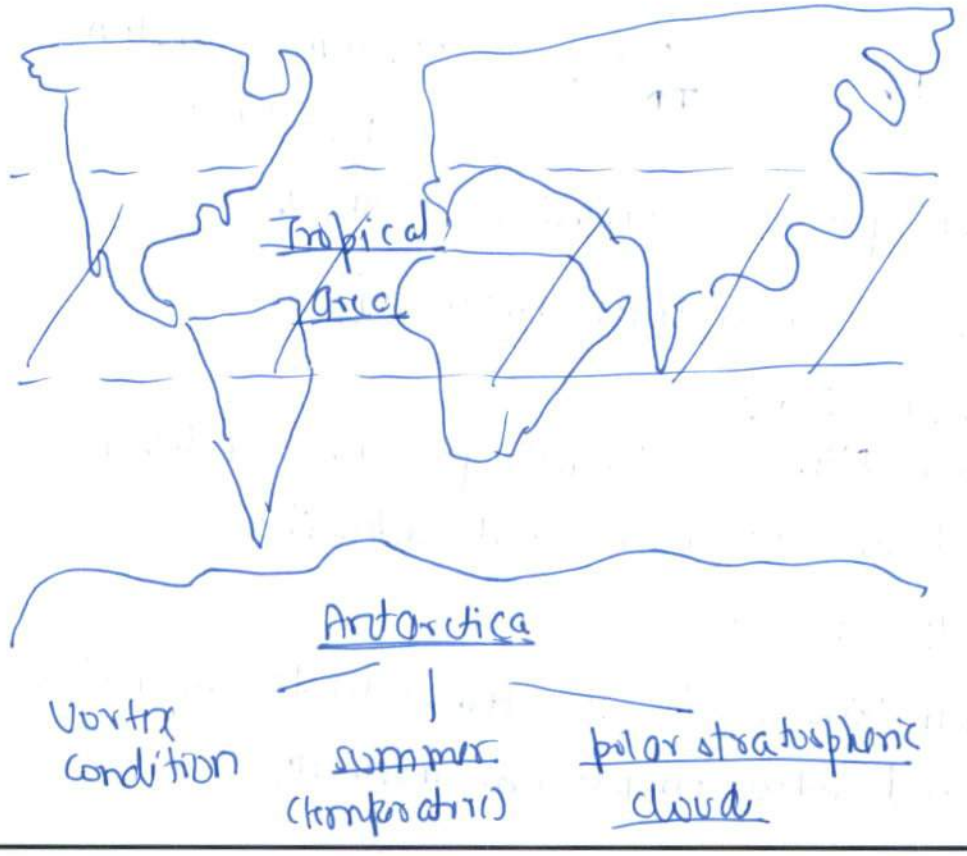
20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

ozone formation is a chemical process which involves photochemical reaction. The depletion in ozone over Antarctica is due to local conditions created because of vortex, temperature and polar stratospheric clouds.



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The reason for depletion of ozone over Antarctica is -

- Polar stratospheric cloud formation which gives a site for reaction between O_3 and Cl atoms.

- Vortex weather means the cloud is held over the Antarctica region for a considerable duration of time.

- advent of summer conditions increases temperature and sunlight conditions which starts a chain reaction in the clouds formed in stratosphere over Antarctica in winter.

- persistent nature of ozone depleting substances which continues to be

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present in stratosphere for a long duration. 1 cl. atom can deplete 17,000 unit of ozone atom.

The only source of ozone depleting substances is human activities - ~~ref~~ refrigeration, air conditioners, industrial activity.

Several multinational instruments such as Montreal Protocol, Kigali Amendment have considerably reduced the emission of ozone depleting substances.

30

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Sambhav Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	402880
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	11/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

India is a parliamentary democracy and Parliament under Article 89 is a sovereign institution to hold executive accountable.

Decline in efficacy of Parliament -

- Principle of ~~co~~ collective responsibility, majority government and anti defection law makes debates and discussions mere rhetoric
- the parliament's average sitting in an year has reduced from 160 (1960s) to 80-90 (2010s)
- disruptions by opposition have led to passage of even Budget document without much debates

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- Passage of ordinary bills as money bill, ordinance ~~reg~~ way and non ~~refer~~ reference to Parliamentary committees have impeded Parliament's control.

Measures to improve Parliament control-

- National commission to review working of constitution (2002) recommended minimum sitting to 120 days for Lok Sabha, 100 days for Rajya Sabha
- mandatory recommendations of parliamentary standing committee on all bills
- limit on repromulgation of ordinances should be implemented
- 2nd ARC suggestion - Code of ethics for MPs ~~and~~ should be implemented.

Thus, Parliament need to ~~play~~ perform its constitutionally mandated role. After all as K.R. Narayan has described it is- head and body of India's politics.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

under 73rd constitution Amendment Act, 1992 - Panchayati Raj institutions were mandated with standard framework but non standard devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.

As a success -

- Participative democracy -
It has cultivated more than 20 Lakh people's representatives as against 4000 MLAs and 790 MPs.

- women empowerment
is revised by women winning more than reserved 33% seats in more than 19 states

- democratic decentralisation -
by mandating implementation through Gram Panchayats of various schemes such as MGNREGA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As a failure-

- Own resource generation-
  as per Economic Survey is only 5%
  which erodes financial accountability

- no defined functions and assigned functionaries & hampers implementation of many schemes and confusion at village level

- bottom up approach as envisaged under Article 40 is yet to be achieved.

Thus, Panchayati Raj institutions have been maturing and gaining ~~sing~~ significance. Effective decentralisation can only realise Gram Uday se Bharat Uday vision of government.

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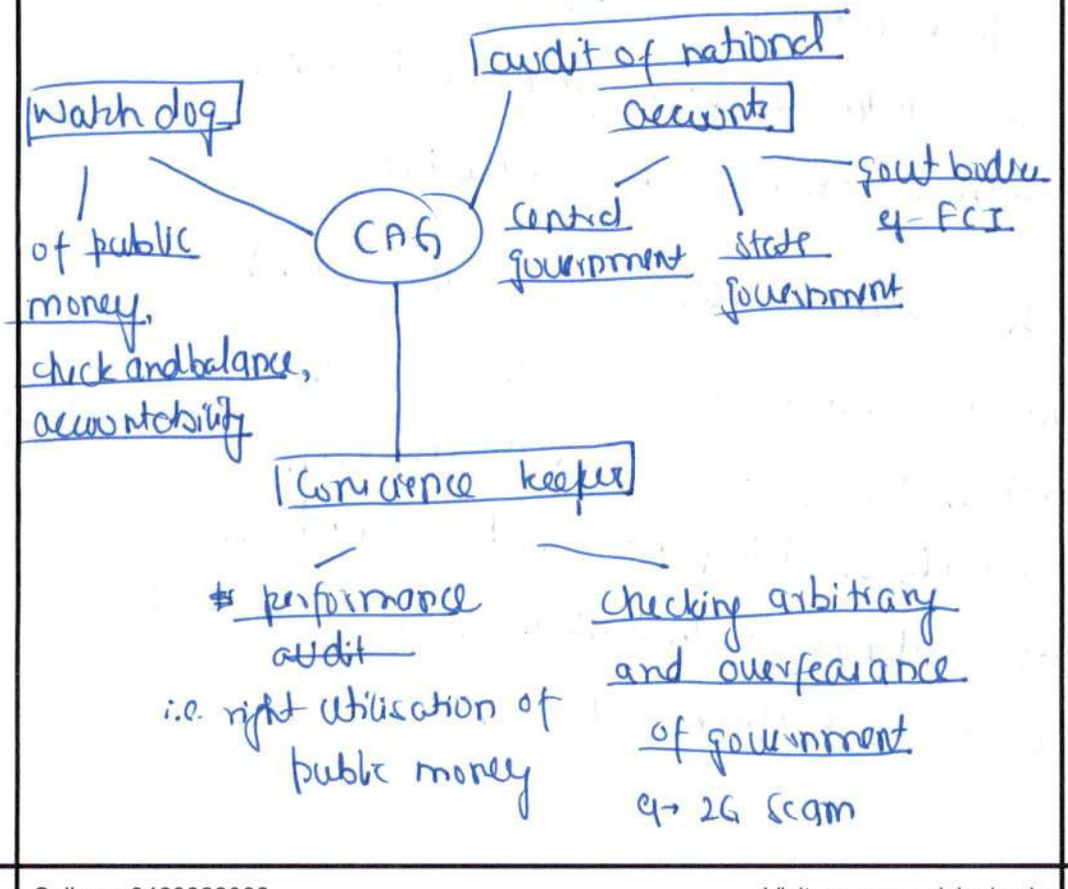
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Under Article 148, comptroller and Auditor General of India has authority to audit - accounts of central government and state government.

Role of CAG -



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Auditing Process can be made more effective by-

- CAG report of 2014, stated that powers to audit PPP project and NGOs, CSOs is limited - it should be given power to include such bodies
- should be made a member of Public Account committee (Parliamentary standing committee recommendations)
- supplement with Social audit as CAG audit is post facto and social audit is ~~an~~ in-process mechanism.

Thus, making CAG's role effective will increase strength of our democracy. Further, use of ICT tools such as GIS, FoSCoRis (food inspectors) and best practices from supreme audit institutions of other country can make it strong and dynamic.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

Electoral bonds means a non-transferable financial instrument to donate money to political parties through mediation of bank (SBI).

It can import transparency by -

- e-KYC norms of banks require donors to register them with bank
- ~~anony~~ non disclosure to public will protect companies and public from undue harassment
- can be only cashed in party's account
- available only for parties with atleast 1% share in vote polled in general or state elections - it eliminates new or shell parties to route money

It affect transparency by -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The details of donor will be only known to bank (which is public sector) - it can give donor information to party in power
- anonymity supports non transparency
- it is not required to file details of electoral bonds with Election commission

The electoral bond scheme can hamper transparent funding process. reforms such as regulation of foreign funding (FCRA regulation, 2010), mandatory filing of information with Election commission and bringing political parties within RTI can improve funding mechanism in political parties.

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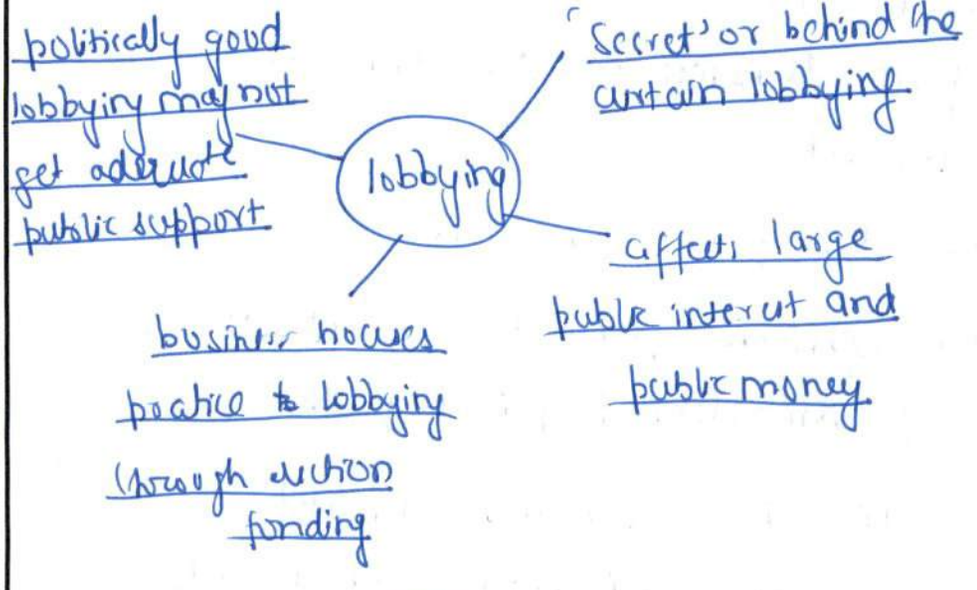
5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to exercise of 'influence' for defined purpose by private body or non-state actor to effectuate favourable public policy, law or regulation.

unregulated lobbying issue-



~~Ne~~ regulated lobbying can-

- be transparent and come under RTI

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and public scrutiny

- lobbying which is legal in USA has seen to be more in favour of socio-economic causes
- it can check foreign funding in lobbying through proxy method and undermining national sovereignty
  eg- Greenpeace initiative affecting India's energy policy as stated by MHA report

It can however-

- impact decision making ability of government
- may lead to policy paralysis
- may legitimise regulatory capture of state by non-elected private parties

Thus, India at current state should focus more on public involvement through other means such as prelegislative scrutiny, e.g., parliamentary committee etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 heralded a transparent democracy by giving ~~inform~~ power to citizens demand information and hence accountability from government.

Improvement needed in RTI Act-

RTI Act

- CIC only recommendatory body no power to enforce
  eg political parties disobeying CIC
- objective definition of section 8 i.e. exemption clause
- appeate mechanism to be fixed by ~~to~~ time or 30 days for disclosure
- effectuation of section 4 i.e. prior disclosure regime
- Strong RTI activist ~~protec~~ protection system
  eg 75 RTI activist have been killed

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Issues with recent RTI amendment Act

- CIC appointment, transfer, salary, removal to be in central government hand
- diluting the status of information commission by relegating it and reducing status at par from hitherto at par with Election commission
- supreme court judgement regarding right to information a part of A-19(1)(a) and A-21 in commuration to right to vote
- making CIC a spoils post and obedient position

Thus, the recent RTI amendment raises several issues. Further, non referral to Parliamentary committee raises suspicion. Government should refer to the matter to committee and strong public opinion should be built to uphold the sanctity of Information commission.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 16(4), 16(4)(a), 16(4)(b) of constitution has special provision for socially and educationally backward community to advance their participation and position in Indian society.

Reservation in promotion-

After having reservation in jobs in public employment, there arose a need to advance the weaker section to decision making level in Indian government.

The provision even though annulled by supreme court in Indra Swahney case was later made a part of constitution through constitution Amendment.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has the highest net cultivated land in the world still more than 27% of its population suffers from food and nutrition deficiency.

Paradox of food production and availability-

- high food wastage at various stages such as production, storage, distribution etc
- non accessibility and non availability of food supplies
- unaffordable market prices due to high price charges by APMC wholesales etc
- inefficient public distribution system is prone to corruption, misdirected supply, black marketing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- food hoarding and stocking for private gains

Government's effort-

- e-NAM- to overhaul agriculture marketing prices
- Operation Greens - to stabilise market prices of vegetables
- food processing to reduce wastage, increase shelf life
- National food security Act, 2013 to make deprived entitled to 30kg of food grain at affordable prices
- Aadhar identification to reduce corruption, deduplication and enhance public delivery reach

Thus, right to food is a part of Article 21 of constitution. It should be the effort of government to secure food to everyone.

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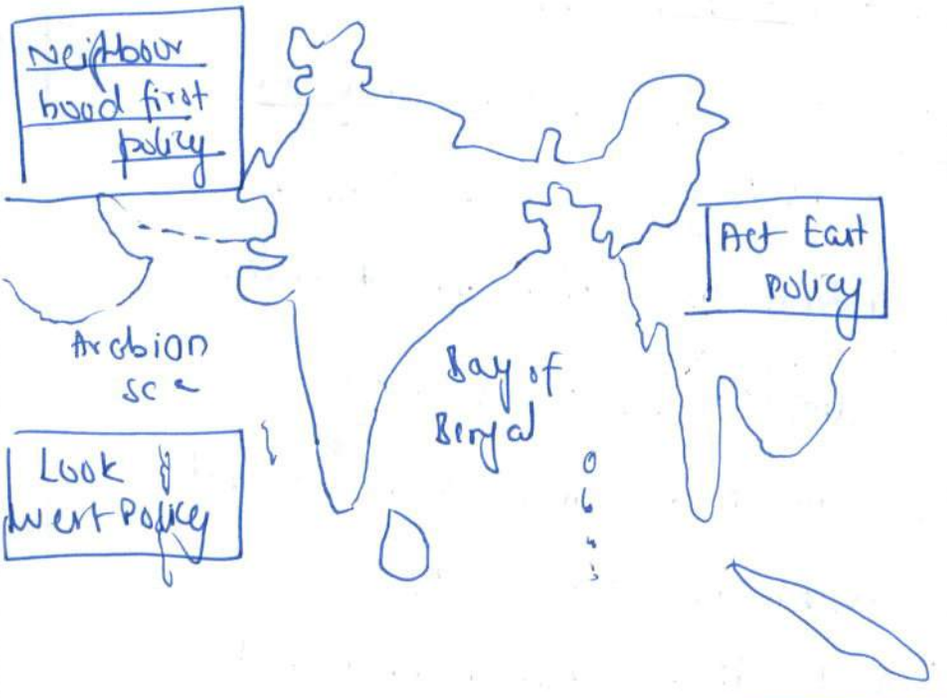
9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian ocean has a central position to India and it is a platform for engaging with partners in economic, social and cultural dialogue.



Indian ocean – foreign policy tool for India

Significance of Indian ocean-

Economic- Blue Economy, coastal shipping

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

trade ties with middle east, Africa, Sri lanka etc

Social- humanitarian and disaster relief operations (HADR), search and rescue operations, capacity building through IORA etc

cultural - Project mausam of ministry of culture, ~~tyo~~ knowyour India of Ministry of External affairs seeks cultural ties with littoral states.

Thus Indian ocean is a major foreign policy tool. Enhanced engagement with countries in water body can check China's expansionism and string of pearls encircling.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is committed to climate change mitigation and adaptation negotiations and an aspiring global leader in climate protection.

Shift in negotiation stance -

- CBDR - common but differentiated responsibility to multi-order based interventions
- South efforts take supplemented to North's technology and finance aid
- receipient of climate aids to harbouring international organisations
  eg- ISA
- passive party to active party commissioning

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

projects on foundation day of ISA in African countries

Thus India has seen a paradigmatic shift in role in global commons

such enhance participation furthers India's status as global power and claim to UNSC.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance commission (A.280)
- vertical distribution of central pool of taxes
- horizontal distribution between states
- recommendations on grant in aids from centre to state (A.275)

'Finance commission' has defined as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. It has constitutional mandate to recommend to the ~~pre~~ president, the criteria of devolution of central taxes to states.

FC
- 5 member body
- ToR (Terms of Reference given by president)
- Report laid be
- 14FC increased share of states from 32% to 42%

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Issues with respect to finance commission-

- The terms of reference of 15th FC headed by N.K. Singh has following issues raised by states and experts.

- Population census data of 2011 - it is against the state which performed better on population control

- Second thought on high devolution of 42% is against the interest of state

- Performance linked grants are against poor and low developed state

- focus on ease of doing business may start a race to the bottom dismantling all aged chary laws

Solutions to the issue-

The issue hurt the finance federalism and dismay the centre-state relations

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- The terms of reference are unilaterally decided by union, involvement of states can give a dispute / grievance redress mechanism

- a dispute ~~sett~~ ~~set~~ settlement mechanism which involves participation of finance ministers such as GST council should be implemented

- an incentive mechanism to reward the states performing the population control should be implemented

Thus, fiscal federalism is key to cooperative federalism. Increased union-state engagement is needed to better implementation of national objectives.

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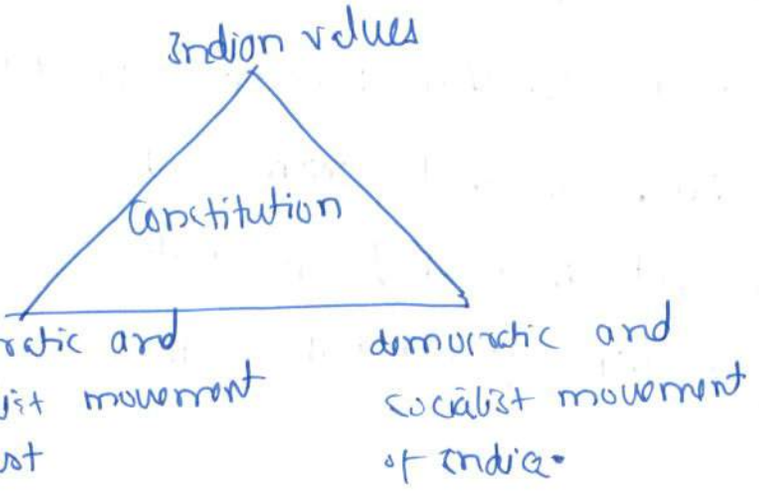
12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

~~The~~ Indian constitution in the words of 'Granville Austin' is foremost a social document. The makers of constitution had included such provisions so as to empower citizen democracy, limit government and provide a healthy balance of various and diverse social, political and economic desire and aspirations



The influence can be detailed as-

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- Indian values -

- 'Fraternity' in Preamble is an ancient Indian value and symbolises collective nature of Indian society

- Gram Raj i.e. village self rule under Article 40 is peculiar to Indian politics

-

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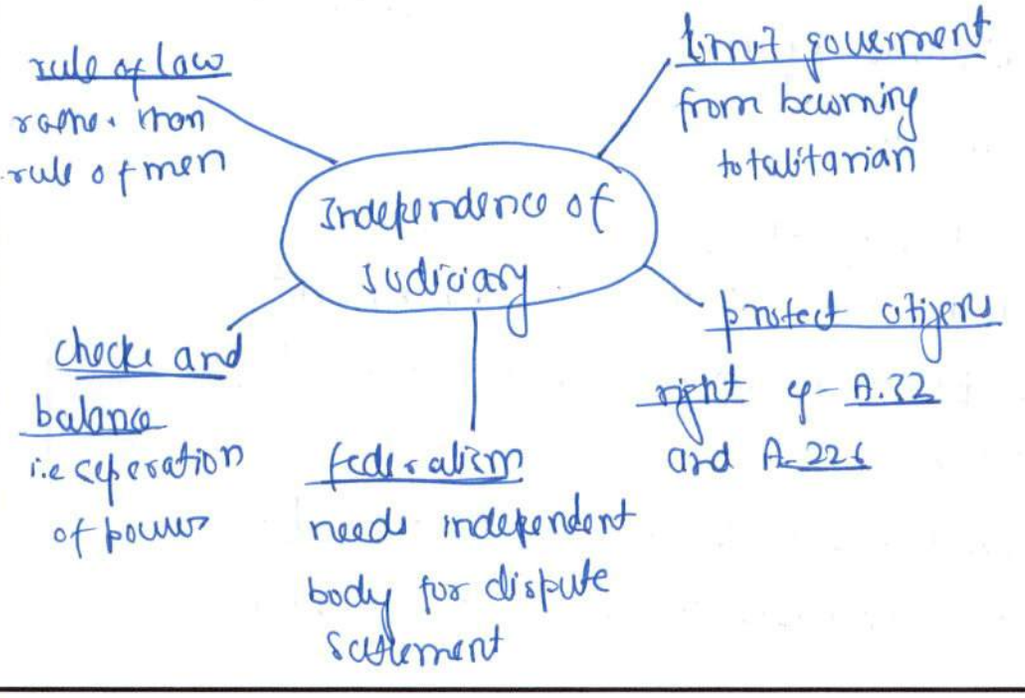
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Independence of judiciary refers to doctrine in democratic government which fertilizes court of land from 'undue' legislative or executive interference. It is based on constitutionalism and a basic structure of our constitution.

Importance of independent judiciary-



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Safeguards to insure independence of judiciary.

- Appointment -
The appointment of judiciary after Third judges case, 1998 is made by President on recommendation of collegium

- Emoluments -
are charged upon consolidated fund of India

- Removal -
not except proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The elaborate process needs legislative system akin to impeachment of President.

- Conduct of judges -
can not be discussed in parliament except on motion regarding removal of judges

- Contempt powers as court of ~~one~~ record -
further strengthens the stature of judiciary

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~~However~~
The elaborate system under our politico-constitutional ~~system~~ system was [artwork] of our constitution maker to establish an 'institution' which can functionalise constitutionalism. The further interpretations by supreme court has strengthend its independence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federalism refers to a system of governance based on division of power between federal government and provincial government, who are co-ordinate to each other.

The Indian federalism since 1950 has matured through political phases such as rise of regional parties, coalition government, New Economic policy, 1991 (LPG), NITI Aayog, 14th finance commission, GST.

states enjoy -

Economic	Political
- 14th finance commission	- NITI Aayog governing council
- GST	- Pragati interaction

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Structural Problems with federalism-

- Article 246 and 7th schedule-

The number of subjects and important ones are in union list.

Further, union is Parliament have greater say in concurrent list while state list are also subordinate in case of repugnancy of union law and state law.

~~Resid~~ Residuary Powers under A.248 are with union government i.e Parliament.

- Tax matters with higher collection source are under union list eg- corporate tax, income tax.

The item related to expenditure are in state list eg - health, agriculture

- Articles such as A.356, A.355, A.365 have been misused against state government

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This ~~E~~ ~~to~~ clearly depicts that the structure of Indian federalism ~~o~~ is not absolute federalism rather it is sui generis

Supreme court in State of West Bengal Vs UOI, 1963 had highlighted the makers of Indian constitution did not envisage absolute federalism.

Way forward -

Nonetheless, these structural issues, the centre and states have agreed to disagree and is marching towards an era of competitive, cooperate and collaborative federalism.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Woodrow Wilson had said that 'corruption thrives at secret places and avoids at open places'. The need for 'prevention of corruption' is absolute necessity but it need to differentiate between malafide and bonafide conduct of public servants.

The Amendment as a balance -

The provision of Amendment includes -

- Prior permission ~~for~~ before forming charges against public servant (at all levels) from appointing authority (Government)
- It further gives protection to MP and MLA with similar provision

It can -

- save the bonafide decision of public servants being called into question of corruption.

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- even allegation / ~~co~~ of corruption is sufficient to malign the image of servant earned through years of hard work

- Political neutrality can be maintained only if such actions are prevented. case like coal gate scam even booked ~~formed~~ coal secretary (HC Gupta) who had excellent service record

- it promotes policy paralysis and indecisiveness at higher level and against needs of current economic and social conditions

- Economic survey highlighted how RG - CBI, CVC and courts have affected functioning of government machinery

The amendment as legislative shield -

- It can promote impunity amongst public

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servants and save them ~~to~~ from lawfull enquiry.

- Several cases like 2G scam, common wealth had politico bureaucrat nexus. It will be exempted
- It will erode public accountability. Supreme Court had struck down similar provision in delhi special police establishment Act, 1946 on same ground

The amendment mayth well intended should promote accountability by external mechanism such social audit, citizen charters. Further 2nd ARC recommendation regarding code of ethics of public servant should be implemented.

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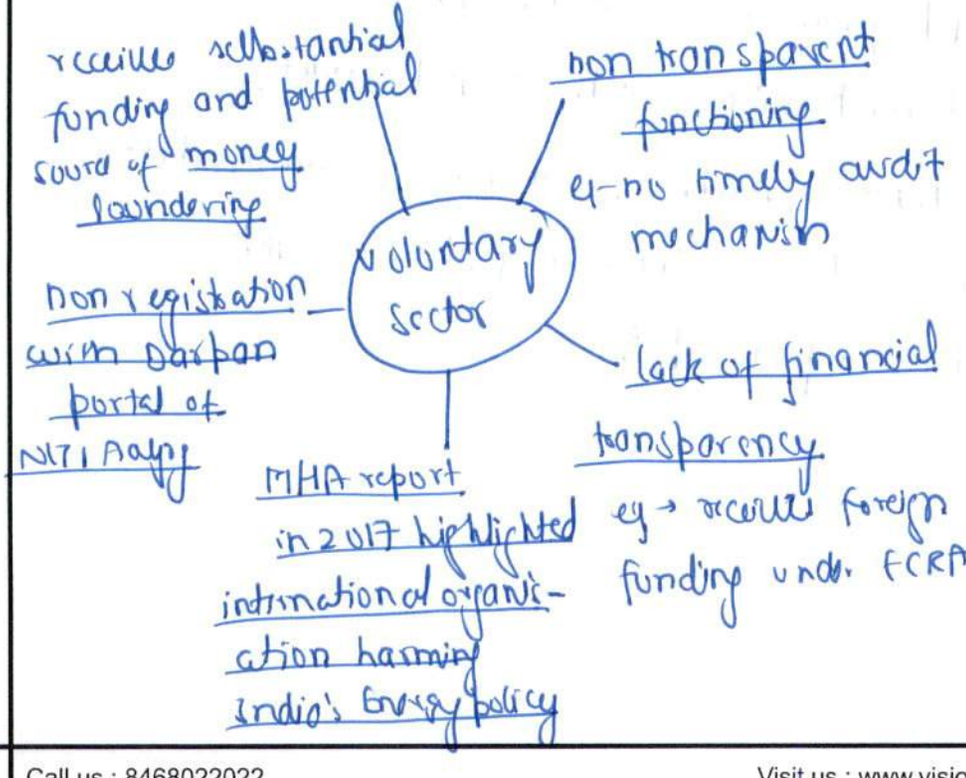
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector refers to non-governmental, non for profit public grouping which have presence in public life. It is based on principle of people participation, voluntary association. According to reports, India have approximately 11.5 million voluntary organisations.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector-



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Need for national accreditation agency -

- Burgeoning area of operation which includes - policy review, policy advocacy
- Increasing number of voluntary organisations without regulatory mechanism can lead to NGOization of government - eroding public trust
- increasing participation in government activities
  eg- Family welfare committee for section 498A, ICDS etc scheme
- misuse of IT Act, 1961 for laundering money and tax evasion
- Similar effort under voluntary cell of NITI Aayog - but NITI Aayog already overstretched in social, economic, governance reforms
- Ministry of women and child development had favoured such body for holistic and

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competition since ~~of~~ regulation

- National ~~accd~~ accreditation will enable NGOs, CSO, to receive greater funding and enhance their performance.

way forward-

The proposal of National ~~Accd~~ Accredidation of voluntary sector is a first step. Further National policy on voluntary sector, capacity building program of voluntary organisations and spreading their reach to rural areas can ensure faster, more inclusive and sustainable development.

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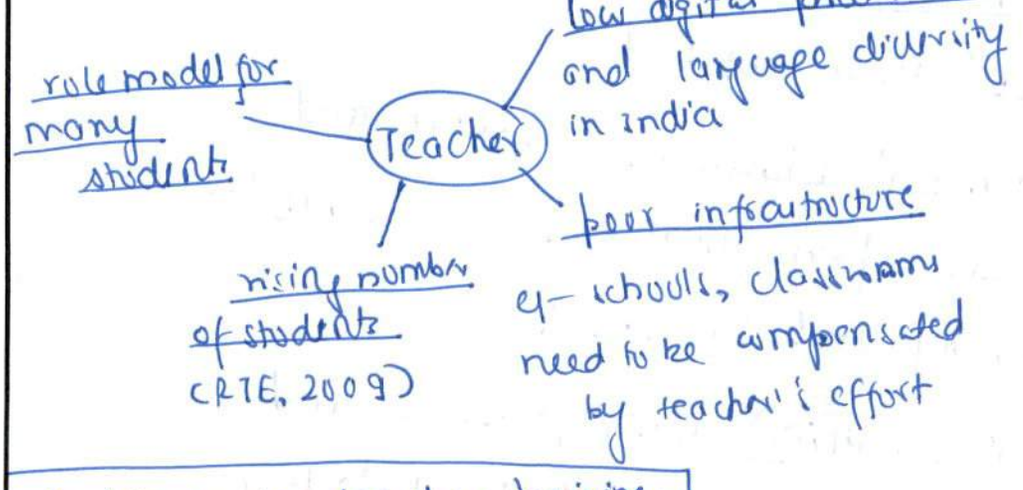
17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

India with fastest growing population and GDP needs strong human capital base to ~~sustand~~ sustain it. The Gross Enrolment ratio reaching near 100% at primary level and improving in secondary level the next focus should be on learning outcome which needs enabling teacher - student interaction.

Importance of Teacher in Indian education system-



Problems in teacher training-

- No comprehensive policy or law dealing

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with issue of teacher training.
Right to Education, 2009 stipulates pupil-Teacher ratio ~~but did not cover~~ It also provided window for teachers to get trained but did not provide minimum teacher skill test.

- The National council for Teacher training is non statutory body. It is understaffed and has poor infrastructure
- increasing private teacher training institutes without accreditation.
- No National Teacher Training quality framework to assess and certify B.Ed degree obtained
- National Achievement survey and ASER report showed poor status of learning level in students
- Value training is not focussed and use of ICT tool is still in introductory stages.

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Solutions-

- The overall teacher training ecosystem should be integrated for synergistic impact
- National Policy on Teacher training should be introduced covering ICT enablement, exposure to best pratices etc
- The capacity of teacher training institutes intake must be increased to match speed and scale of rising demand in rural and urban areas
- Vocational Education course should be included to better discriminate the skill needs to students.

Government has taken various efforts such as DIKSHA Portal which provide online teacher lifecycle management. Further efforts to make it learning based can improve educational standards in country.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ashyushman Bharat -
(Budget 2018-19)

National Health Mission - insurance to 10 crore families for secondary and tertiary health needs

National Health and wellness centre to provide primary health needs

The Ayushman Bharat scheme aim to holistically cover health needs of underprivileged family through insurance mechanism.

likely challenges for scheme -

- Huge population under protection - around 50 crore individuals will make it world's largest government provided health protection scheme

- Budgetary constraint - currently only 2000 crs were allocated. Provided low public spending

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i.e. around 1.2% of GDP. It raises doubt of sustainability of scheme

- Infrastructure requirement is ~~the~~ huge. With around 70% public opting private health care, it needs more public hospitals. eg UK upgraded health infrastructure before launching National Health service.

- Overlapping with many state schemes eg ~~odisha's~~ Biju care

- regulating private sector which had proved to be ineffective in ~~ex~~ executing Rashtriya ~~Bima~~ Swasthya Bima yojana (RSBM)

- insurance tenders for such large level project will likely be disaggregated - it may create nonuniform policies, premium etc

Solutions-

- increasing public health spending to 2.5% of GDP as under National health policy, 2017.

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- focussing on primary health care and wellness aided health interventions
- Regulation of private sector and enforcement mechanism to check issue of inflated bills etc

The need of healthy India is important for inclusive development. Through intersectoral ~~of~~ coordination and cooperative federalism, the objective of Ayushman Bharat can be achieved.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

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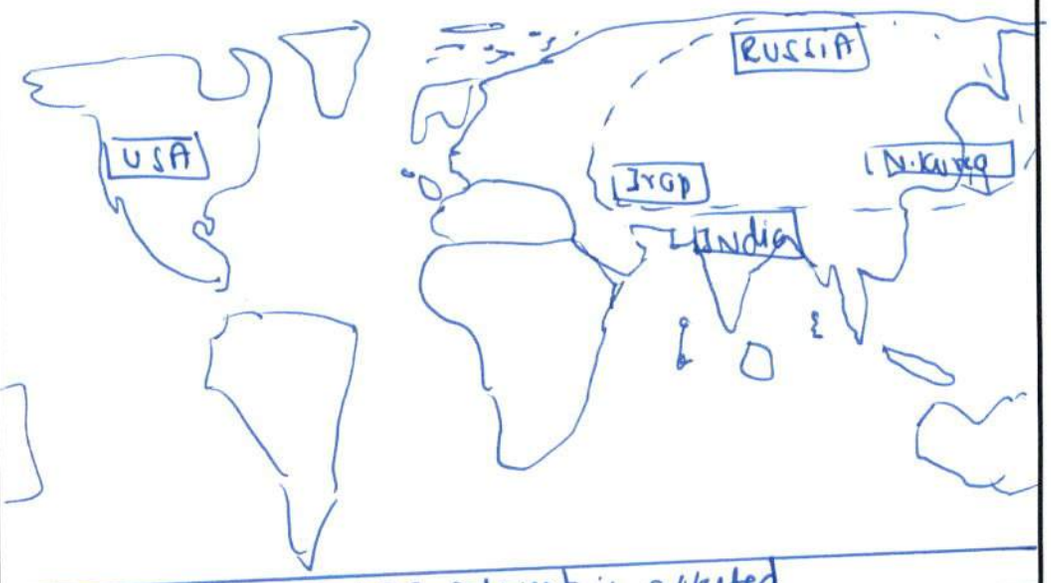
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

American under CAATSA is imposing sanctions and secondary sanctions on countries dealing with Russia, Iran, North Korea. India have strong and deep ties with Russia and Iran which may affect India's interest



CAATSA- Indian interest is affected

Affect on India's interest

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- Russia -

India is a strong and strategic partner with Russia. The Friendship treaty of 1971 guides the policy of two nations.

- Defence deal such as S-400 which India has finalised may invoke USA's sanction
- Russia is necessary for balancing china. India and Russia are partner in SCO, BRICS and have deep relations in political, economic and cultural level

- Iran -

India and Iran are collaborating for enhancing connectivity in region. It is essential for India's link to Afghanistan

- Chabbar port which India is to get delivery of can adverse USA sanction
- Oil import under rising crude oil prices

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may get affected
eg- US's directive to end oil trade by November

- Regional instability and security issues- It may create greater regional terrorism issue with nuclear possessing North Korea and instable middle east may jeopardize Indian territorial integrity.

Indian can shield its interest-

- Diplomatic negotiation with USA as India is not subservient to any country
  eg- 2+2 talk
- India under strategic autonomy framework should continue its national ~~policies~~ foreign and defence policies
- Regional consensus should be harvested by likely affected countries
  eg- China which is also facing similar issues

Thus, India under multipolar world, needs to uphold principle of strategic autonomy which can be realised through strategic diplomacy

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	Sambhav Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng ish	Registration Number	402880
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	16/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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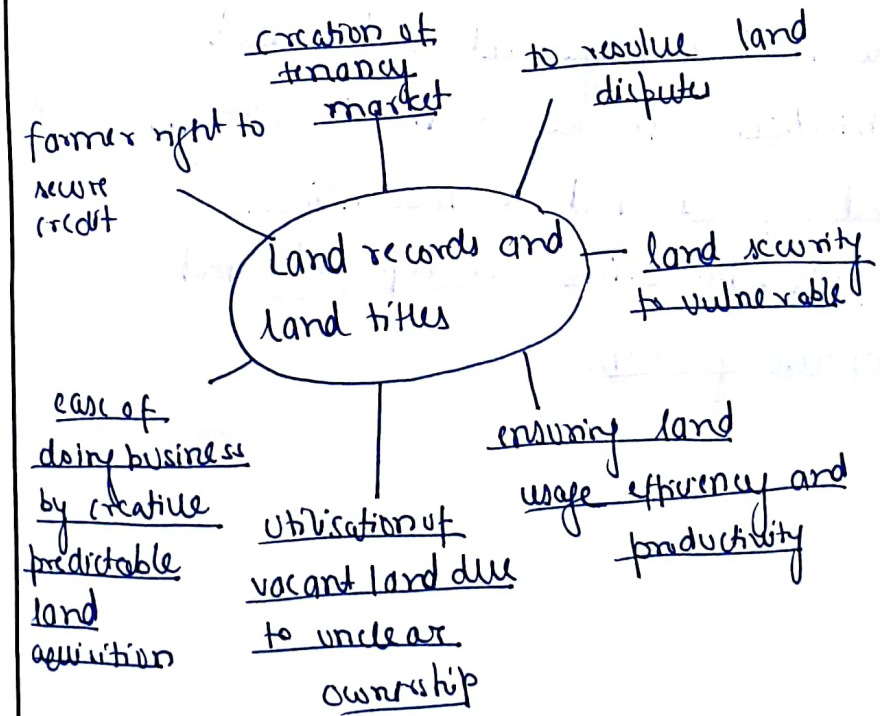
1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

India is a land scarce country with ever increasing population and limited land resource.

Importance of land record and land titles-



It can be addressed by-
-National Land use planning

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- digitising existing land records and creation of digital inventory of land
eg- Bhuvan of Karnataka government

- conclusive ownership system in place of presumptive ownership regime

- land tribunals to ~~to~~ clear existing and future land disputes

The land management and land utilisation can be achieved through land reforms and ~~+~~ land titling.
It fulfils inclusive development and economic growth.

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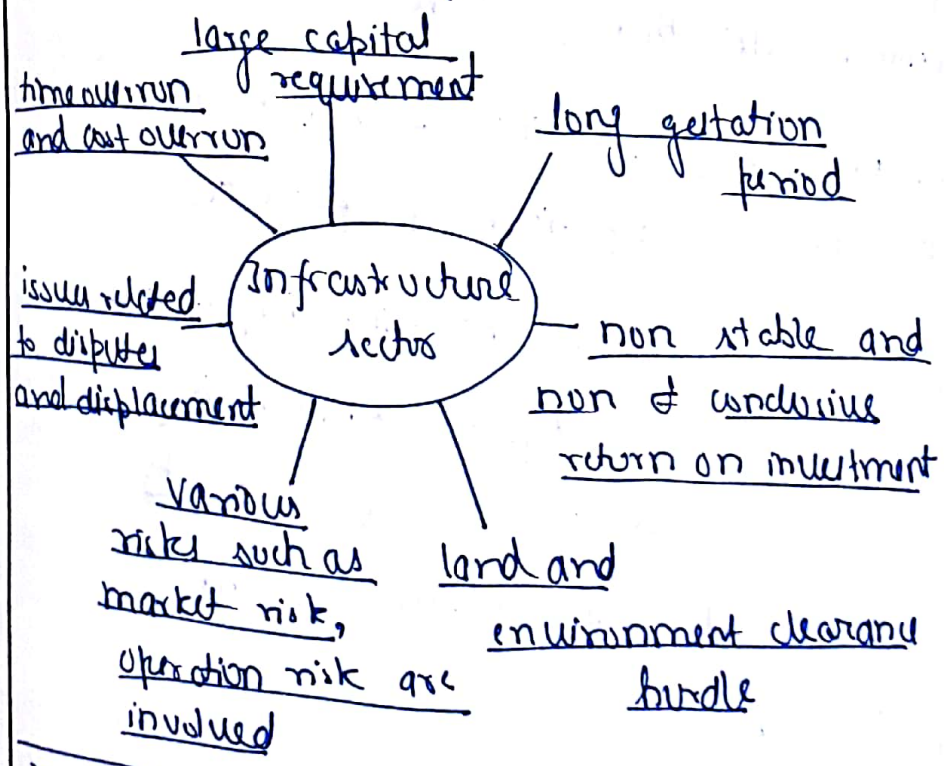
2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector? **(150 Words) 10**

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

India to sustain and enhance its economic growth needs 6 trillion $ of investment in infrastructure sector (world Bank data)

challenges in financing -



Measures taken to facilitate finance is-

- Recapitalization of banks (Rs 2.11 lakh crore)

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- creation of National Infrastructure Investment fund with 40,000 crore as corpus amount

- FDI liberalisation and external commercial borrowing

- Priority sector status

- InvITs and REITs as trusts to pool public money for investing in return cultivating projects

- Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme to ensure completion of projects.

These measures are boosting infrastructure development in country. Further, banking reforms and development of corporate bond market can enhance financing of this sector.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? (150 Words) 10

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is huge importer of electronic goods and components. Approx 80% of demand is met through imports.

favourable circumstances-

- high demographic dividend and cheap labour ~~overa~~ availability
- huge market and diverse needs. still companies ~~&~~ ~~deps~~ focus on outsourcing components
- favourable government policies and support like Make-in India

challenges to this sector-

- cheap chinese imports and dumping into country

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- regulatory burdle and red tapism
  ↳ poor ranking in starting a business in ease of doing business (world bank)
- access to capital is not adequate
- large manufacturing units need land and other clearances

Steps to be taken-

- Electronic system and design manufacturing (ESDM) policy to be implemented
- Component localisation to be ensured
  ↳ 30% locally source inputs
- phased manufacturing plan for mobile phones sector
- skill India mission for developing required skills.

Positive efforts can promote economic growth and generate employment.

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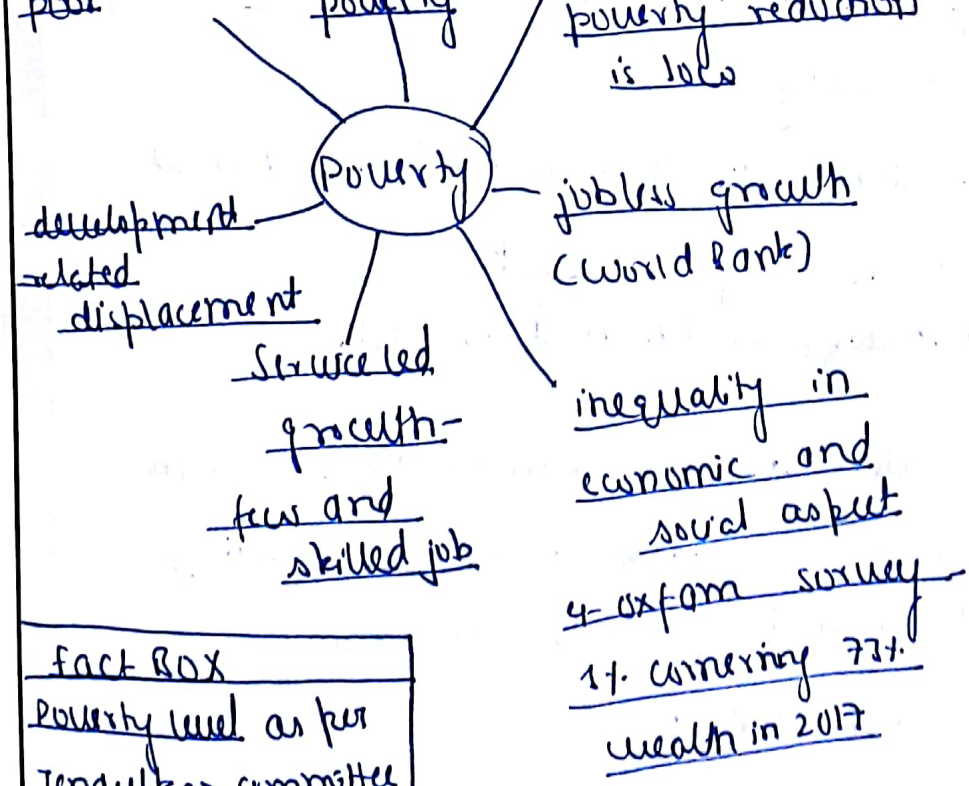
4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

with 'fastest growing economy' tag in the world- India has the highest 'number' of poor in any country.

Poverty despite high growth-



Fact Box
Poverty level as per Tendulkar committee is 21.5%.

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Steps needed to resolve the paradox is-

- empowerment based approach
  eg → Mudra yojana, standup-start up
- skill development initiatives
  eg- skill India mission
- focussing on labour intensive industries
  eg- textile, gems and jewellery
- promoting allied sector in agriculture
- push to MSMEs and small sector industry
- securing credit through banks to farmers
- women empowerment
  eg → Mahila shakti kendra, PRIs

In order to be sustainable, growth needs to be ~~sustain~~ inclusive. Positive and targetted approach can bring positive change.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

The food production in country has increased from 51 million tonne ~~at~~ in 1950s to 270 million tonnes in 2017-18. It has transitioned India from 'shortage to surplus'

Removing agriculture commodities from Essential commodities Act -

- fair market development based on demand and supply
- allow contract farming
- stable government policy system will result in predictability and enhancement in investment
- will boost export which is currently restricted by export quota and minimum Export prices
- enhance farmer income

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Challenges-

- Seasonal nature - surplus along with shortages
- to check hoarding and artificial price inflation
- protection to consumers in case of black marketing etc
- poor irrigation coverage and inadequate logistics - non uniform production and storage

Thus, a thorough analysis to study impact needs to be executed. Some commodities which are export oriented may be removed from Essential commodities Act.

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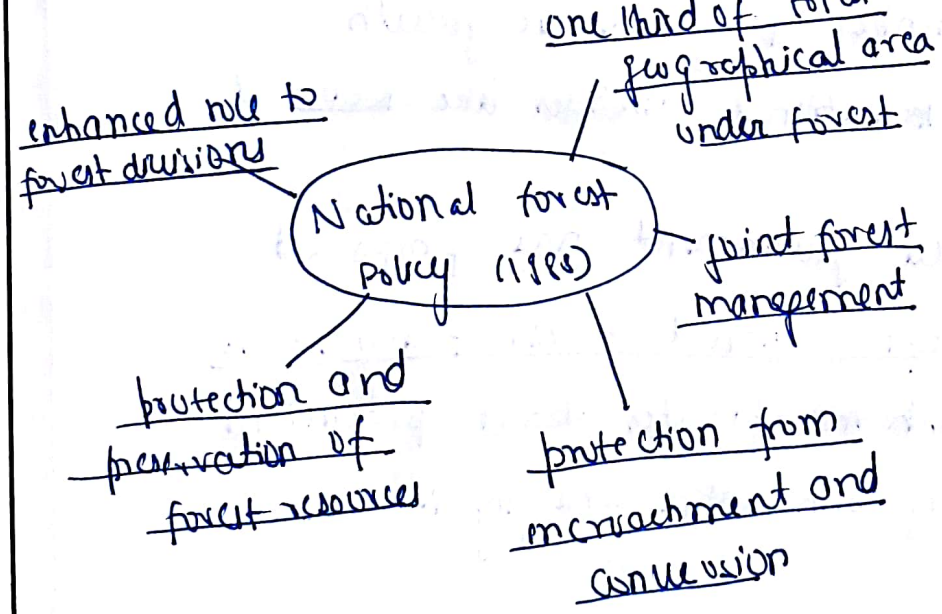
6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The ~~forest wealth~~ of India is important from economic, ecosystem and environment perspective. Policies to guide government actions are important.

National forest Policy, 1988-

visionary in scope and ambition-



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Need for new forest policy -

- new threats like climate change which were not incorporated in earlier policies
- forest rights and Gram sabha as institution of forest democracy
- forest as livelihood approach to ensure economic development
- development of industries based on timber for economic growth
- international initiatives like REDD etc

Thus, government has proposed draft National Forest Policy, 2018 which incorporates above provisions along with other emerging issues.

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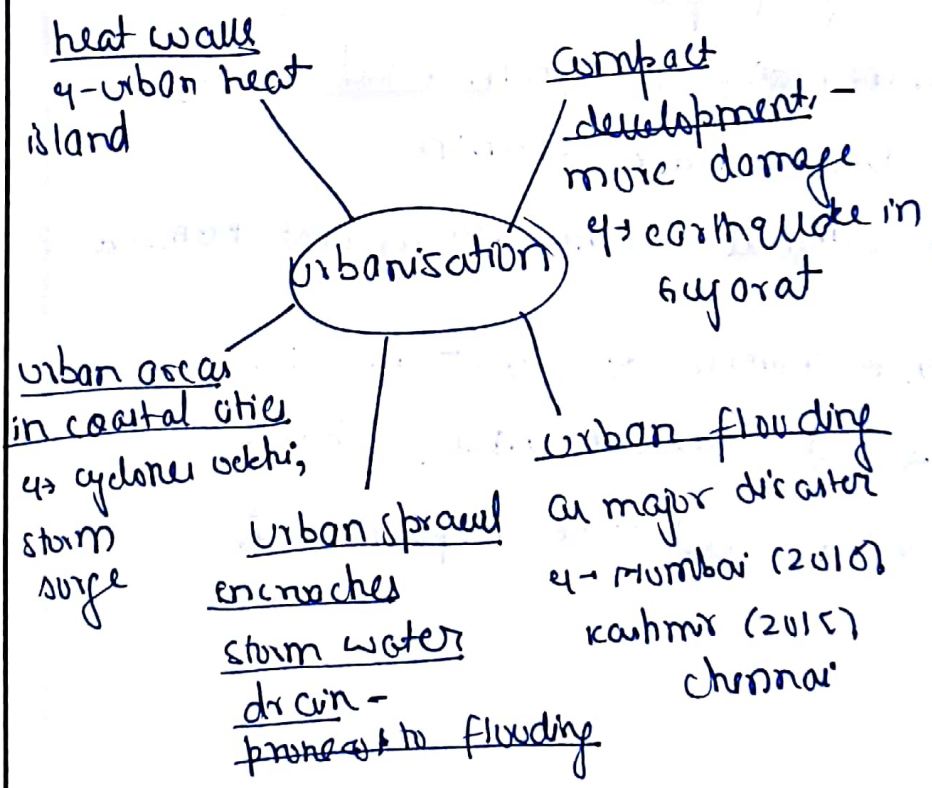
7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. (150 Words) 10

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Urbanization in India is exponential. Appux 40.7% of people will be in urban area by 2030 (UN state of world population report). It increases disaster vulnerability-

Increase in disaster vulnerability-



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Measures to enhance disaster risk reduction

- urban planning needs to plan hazard risk and vulnerability assessment
  eg- Surat master plan document
- adherence to building byelaws and permissible floors limit
- Use of ICT to generate early ~~warning~~ warning and fast dissemination among people
- strengthening of urban local bodies in disaster risk reduction
  eg- National disaster management Plan, 2016

Thus, to achieve SDG 11 - inclusive, safe and resilient cities, above measures need to be implemented.

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8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling refers to identification of characteristics of an individual through DNA specimen which is unique as finger prints etc.

~~forensic~~ Forensic Application-

- crime and criminal detection
- creation of various indices for predictive and evidence based law enforcement
- identification of dead bodies
- faster and more accurate criminal detection mean less use of torture and saving time and resources

Significance of DNA Technology regulation Bill

- creation of National level DNA

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board for accreditation of labs and data banks

- National DNA data bank and regional data bank for storing DNA information
- penalty in case of breach of citizen data
- access to law enforcement agencies

Thus, in direction of evidence based policing, such legislation must be enacted.

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. (150 Words) 10

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities refers to military and non military strength of a naval force of any nation.

Blue water capabilities

military
- checking piracy, sea aggression, warfare capabilities, submarine and aircraft carrier adequacy

non military
- humanitarian and disaster response support (HADR), reconnaissance, cultural connect, search and rescue operations

Measures to enhance blue water capabilities of Indian Navy are

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- Project 75 of Indian navy to procure and indigenously built submarines (with France)
- Indian ocean naval symposium (IONS)
- SAGAR initiative - security and growth for all
- Indian ocean RIM association
- military exercises
  1- MILAN, Malabar

Thus, Navy has been equipped and trained to develop adequate blue water capabilities.

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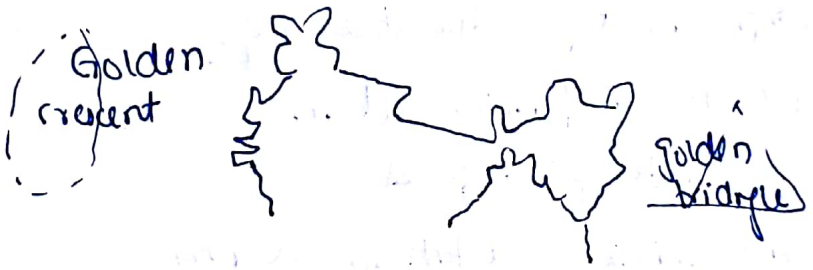
10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Drug trafficking is illegal in India under Narcotics substance and psychotropic substance Act, 1985. Still, India faces issues of drug trafficking.

Factors responsible for drug trafficking are-

- proximity of golden crescent and golden triangle



- porous boundaries and various 'hotspot' for drug traffickers
- poor implementation of Act by law enforcement agencies

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- lack of coordination ~~among~~ amongst various agencies
- high demand in India due to rising depression and mental instability in youth
  eg - Punjab case
- presence of LTTE, non state actors in Kashmir for raising money for their objectives

Steps needed to curb drug trafficking are -

- strong border infrastructure and identification of vulnerable gaps
- Special drug trafficking cell in border state police forces
- Checking existing racket in country and prosecution under various Acts
- youth development through physical exercise, yoga and sports
  eg - Haryana

Thus, a drug free India will lead to healthy India.

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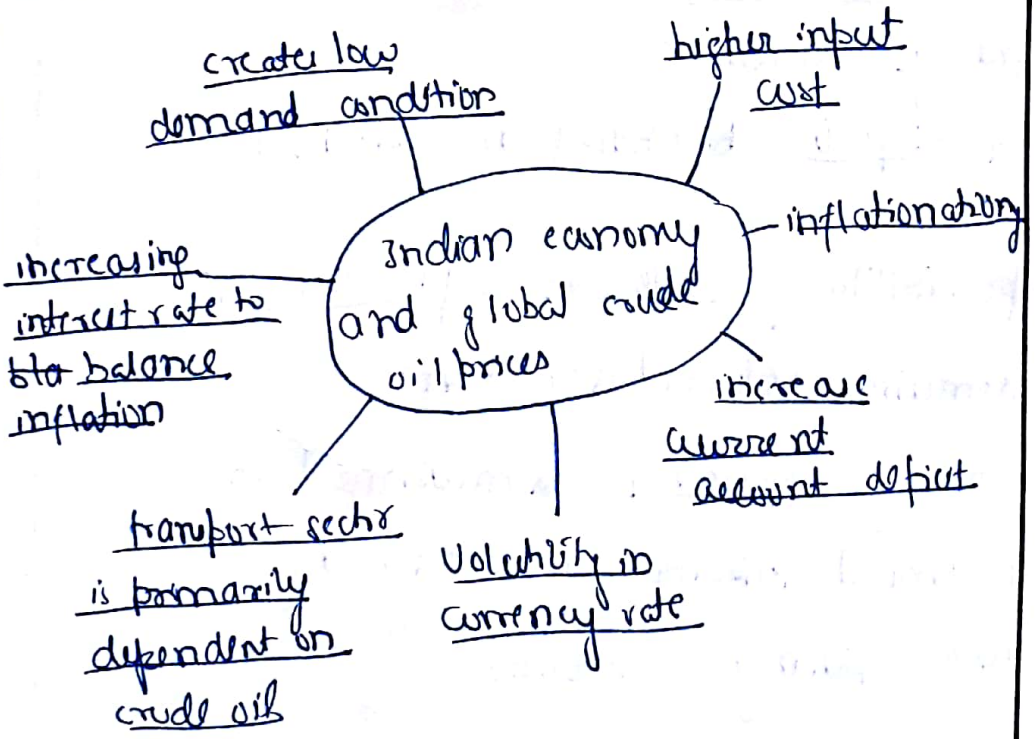
11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is an energy intensive economy. Almost 80% of crude oil requirement is met from imports. Prices of crude oil are thus important determinant of Indian economy.

Global crude oil prices affecting Indian economy



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Steps to insulate Indian economy from global crude oil prices-

Though, insulation will not be possible but impact of fluctuating prices can be minimised by-

- Draft Energy Policy (2018) said reducing ~~import dependence~~ by 20% by 2030 can bring stability.
- renewable energy and non conventional energy sources
  - biofuels - bioethanol and biodiesel
- possibility of shale gas exploration in domestic sedimentary basins
- energy efficiency as mentioned in National Mission on enhanced energy efficiency (NMEEE)

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- reducing demand by promoting public transport

Thus, to have stable economic regime - stable crude oil prices are necessary.

A long term [Energy vision] should be framed to realise the aim of [faster and sustainable development]

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12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

only 5% of workforce is formally skilled (NITI Aayog). It creates a labour force which is underemployed - low skill and low paying jobs

Role of private sector-

- huge skill needs - world Bank has estimated that around 18mn adult (15-29 years) will enter Indian market every year.
- Industry 4.0 needs are dynamic and integrative
- Government alone may not be able to cater the skill requirement

Fact Box
Skill India Mission -
- connect
- create
- catalyse
- correct
- utilize skills in country

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- Private sector groups - FICCI and CII formulate skill qualification framework.

- Industrial and academia connect can be realised by private sector

- Apprentice Act and requirement at private industries

Measures needed to improve oversight and funding -

→ Oversight -

- various disaggregate efforts such as Skill India, SIMO (WB), Sankalp and Strive creates duplication of efforts

- National skill development policy (NSDPE) stated a national level board and state level bodies to implement various schemes

- Result framework document can be signed with private sector bodies.

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Financing -

- FDI can be promoted in skill development sector
- Impact bonds can be routed to raise security money
- Creation of kankal pool of funds to refinance various skill agencies and corporations
- International agencies such as World Bank can fund skill courses
4 - sankalp and strive

Thus, a skilled India can be inclusive India. Efforts of create public - private synergy can create multiplier effect in achieving the aims of skill India Mission.

13. The e
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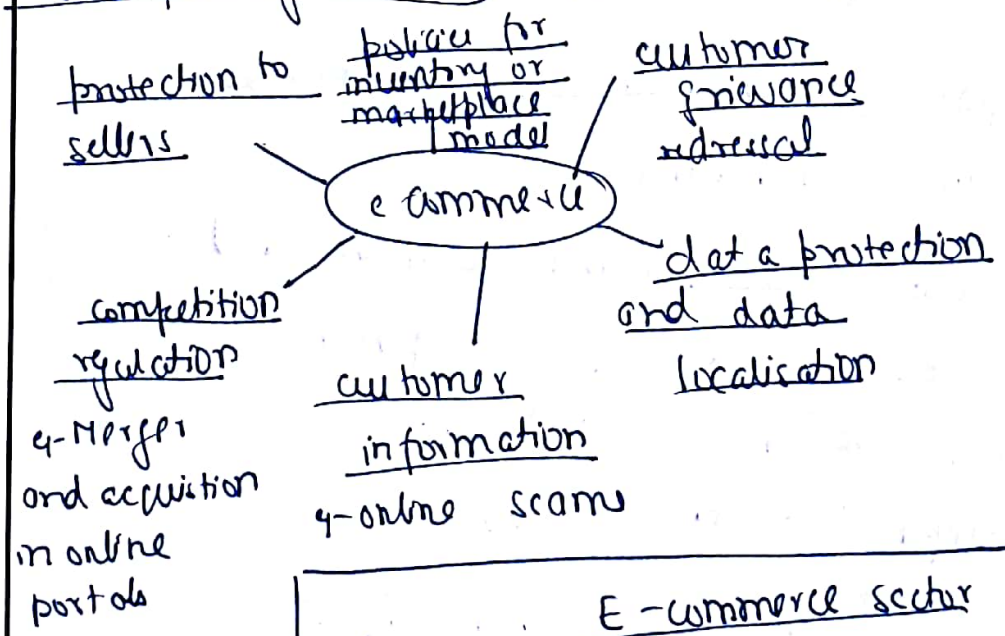
13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

With increasing digital penetration and digital literacy, e-commerce sector has gained prominence both in urban and rural areas.

Need for regulation-



E-commerce sector

Inventory model — company maintains stock of goods

marketplace model — company facilitates online sell

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Challenges sector is facing

- poor demand forecasting - it increases inventory cost
- internet connectivity in ~~Tier 2~~ and Tier 3 cities is not adequate
- unstable and ambiguous government policies
  eg → taxation policy regarding e-commerce and digital tax rules
- poor ~~financial inclusion~~ - it impedes online transaction
- logistic support is not adequate and create huge cost for company
  eg - around 15% of total cost as compared to china (3%)

Draft E-commerce Policy, 2018-

- The aim is to promote e-commerce

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sector, protect online consumers and regulate various stakeholders involved in this sector

- Create grievance redressal mechanism for consumer
- rules for storage of customer data
- penalty or fines in case of non-fulfilment of rules
- compensation to customers in case of online fraud and scam

Thus, e-commerce is a sunrise sector in services. It can support small scale industries (MSMEs), generate employment and enhance customer convenience.

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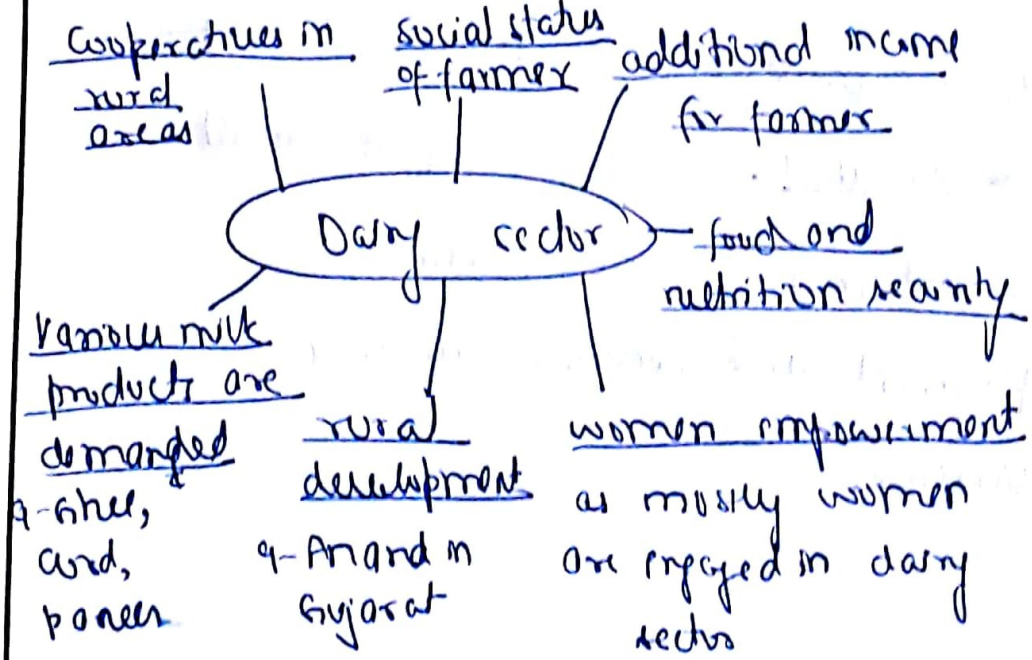
14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

India has a population of 20% of livestock population of world. The dairy sector is an essential allied sector actively which contribute 20% of agricultural GVA.

Importance of dairy sector



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Achievements of dairy sector -

- Operation Flood (1980s) overhauled the dairy sector created self sufficiency and enough marketable surplus
- India is the largest milk producing country in the world
- rural development by cooperatives and infrastructure development
- Significant diversification of milk products for market creation
  eg- ice creams, curd, ghee etc

Problems faced by dairy sector -

- over production:
- recently, farmer protested due to price crash. The possible reasons are over production due to anticipate high

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demand. However, other reasons are also responsible for problems -

- low demand creation - primarily by middle and urban class families
- poor export - still skimmed milk powder export has reduced over past years
- demand - supply mismatch
- infrastructure lacuna e.g. cold storage, food processing etc

Thus, to ensure farmer welfare various measures such as provisioning of milk in mid day meal, ICDS, promotion of milk powder exports and implementation of National Dairy development policy should be done.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparel industry is one of the oldest industry in India. However, an increased focus is given to this sector to create employment and promote exports.

Potential of textile and apparel sector

- huge labour availability - as it is labour intensive sector
- domestic and export demand
- diverse culture and climate promotes diverse textile and apparel demands
  eg → sarees in south, woolen in himalayan states
- Budgetary support such as EPFO contribution by government to create employment and workforce for this sector.

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- a value chain based industry -
yarn → fabric → manufacturing → retail

challenges in achieving the potential -

- Connecting raw material to industries is fragmented
- lack of credit availability
- GST on yarn production was protested by south traders
- competition from cheap chinese product
- obsolete technology and machinery - low productivity
- lack of adequate power availability and labour strikes

steps can be taken are -

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- a value chain based approach by integrating various stages of production
- Inter ministerial coordination for promoting exports
  e.g. Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Credit availability and technology upgradation fund scheme should be strengthened
- check on chinese dumping by Director General on anti dumping
- special cell in ministry to solve grievance and issues of producers and retailers

The textile and apparel industry can be a frontier sector in promoting labour led economic growth. Above mentioned measures should be implemented.

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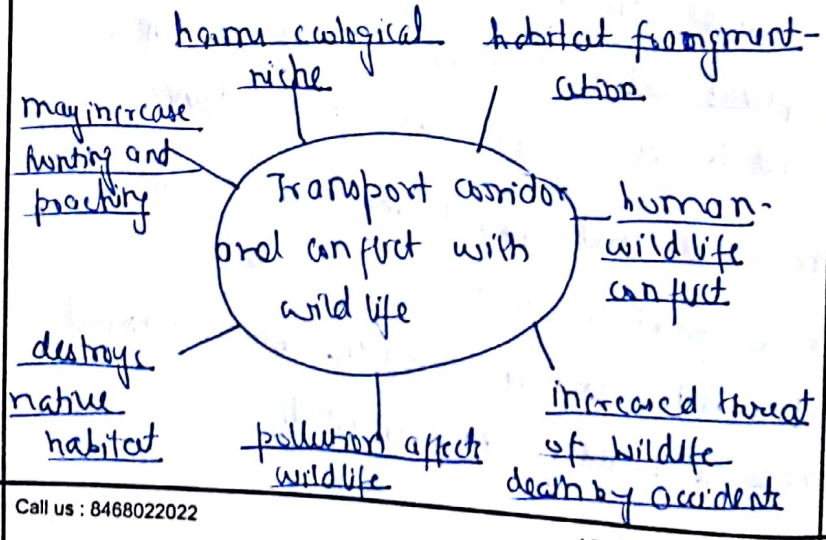
16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has the fastest growing economy in the world. Also, it is one of the 17 most ~~to~~ biodiverse rich country in world. ~~such~~ The development in order to be sustainable should be mind full of environment.

Transport corridor impacting wildlife



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Current policy framework in this regard-

- Environment Impact Assessment is mandatory for such project
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has provisions for approval from forest boards, Environment ministry
- National wildlife policy (2017-21) has provisions to deal with human-wildlife conflicts
- Environment Protection Act, 1986 also covers protection of wildlife and its ecosystem

Measures to minimise negative effects-

- Demarcation of core area and buffer of the core area to prevent any developmental activity.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Use of ICT to analyse impact of project on ecosystem in general and wildlife in particular.
- Policy of ecologically sensitive area as suggested by Kasturirangan committee and Gadgil committee should be followed
- translocation, relocation, resettlement and rehabitation approach to be followed

The need of development is unambiguous. But it should not be at cost of natural resources and animals. [Article 47] of and [Article 51 A] has provision for protection of animals and love for animals.

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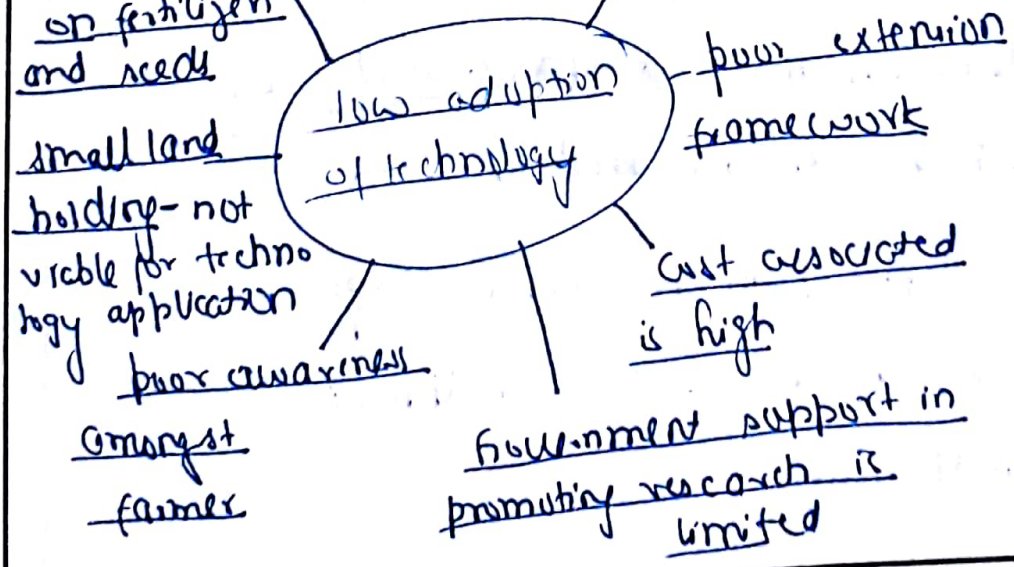
17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

climate change is affecting 15% of farmer and is expected to harm more. Economic survey has highlighted need for use of technology to adopt and mitigate climate change.

Reasons for low utilisation of technology-



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Measures to improve technological penetration.

- promoting cluster based farming and cooperatives to consolidate land holdings
- female based technological solutions due to increasing feminization of agriculture
  ↳ machines and tools and implements designed as per female body
- credit support by banks and rural cooperatives
- technology dissemination and demonstration at farm level by krishi vigyan kendras
- developing climate smart crops and climate sensors ~~indigineo~~ indigenously

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- Precision farming and AI based solution for enhancing productivity
- intensive farmer education through Gram Panchayat and Gram sabha

The future of food security and farmer welfare can be secured by meaningfully utilising technology based solution. only then the farmer's income can be doubled.

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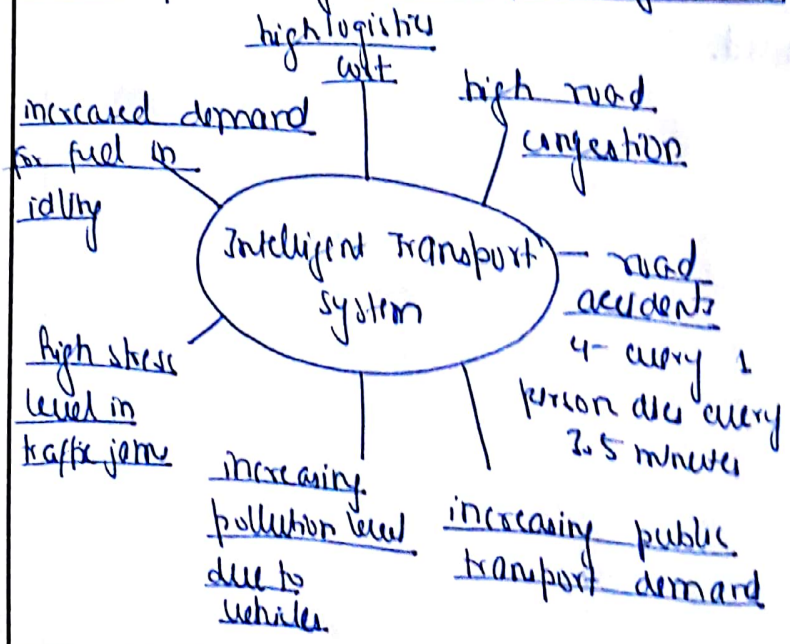
18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transport system refers to integrated and interconnected transport 'ecosystem' by ICT. It includes flech, transport department, vehicles, public transport etc

Need for intelligent transport system -



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Challenges for intelligent transport system -

- fragmented and ~~point-to-point~~ approach of transport system
- different modal mix in urban and rural area
- high capital cost in technology dissemination
- intra state and interstate different transport policies
- challenges in integrating existing transport ~~system in~~ intelligent transport system

Steps need to address the challenges -

- mysore model of transportation system can be implemented
- technology and finance support from international agencies like world bank, Asian development Bank

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- Transport fund creation to promote research and innovation
- hackathons to promote innovative ideas
  - smart cities

Intelligent transport system can help in achieving SDG 11 and create convenient and smarter transportation system.

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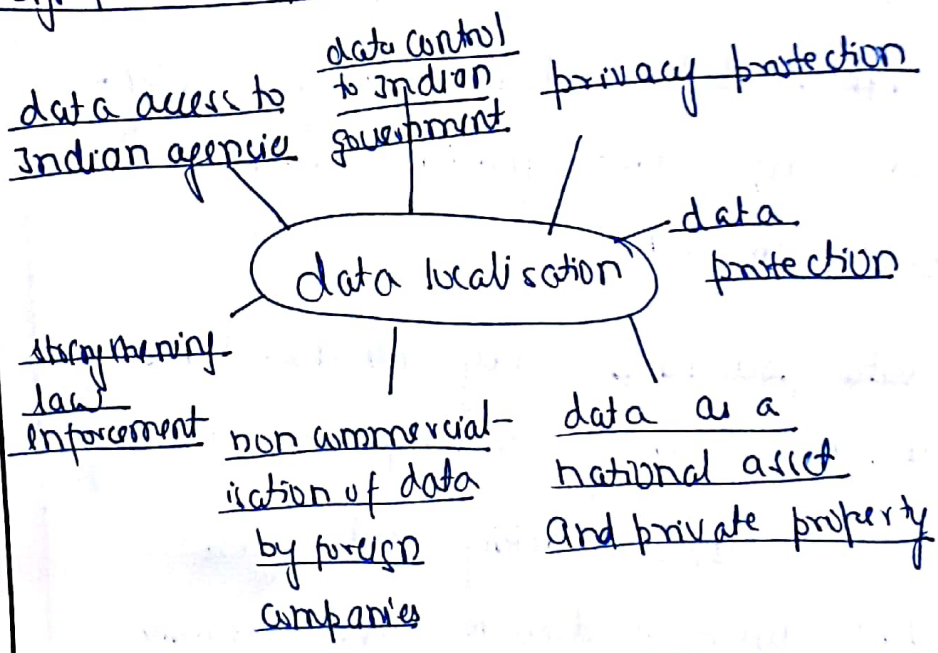
19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्ण समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to storage of data or its copy in servers which are located in Indian territory.

Significance of data localisation-



limitation in strengthening law enforcement-

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- huge cost associated with data localisation
- huge technological need for storing data at high temperature - India is a tropical country
- major companies in data related activities are foreign firms
  e.g. facebook, twitter, whatsapp
- right to data control to citizens only - Law enforcement agencies can not snoop on data
- data fiduciary only handles data as trustee - storage on temporary basis only
- risk of cyber hacking and cyber attack due to inadequate cyber security.

Srikrishna committee and draft personal data protection bill, 2018 -

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- it recommends data ~~localisati~~ localisation
- impose penalty (2% of global turnover) in case of non-compliance
- adequate data protection framework through institutional means
- citizen at top approach.

Thus, data localisation is necessary for upholding digital sovereignty.

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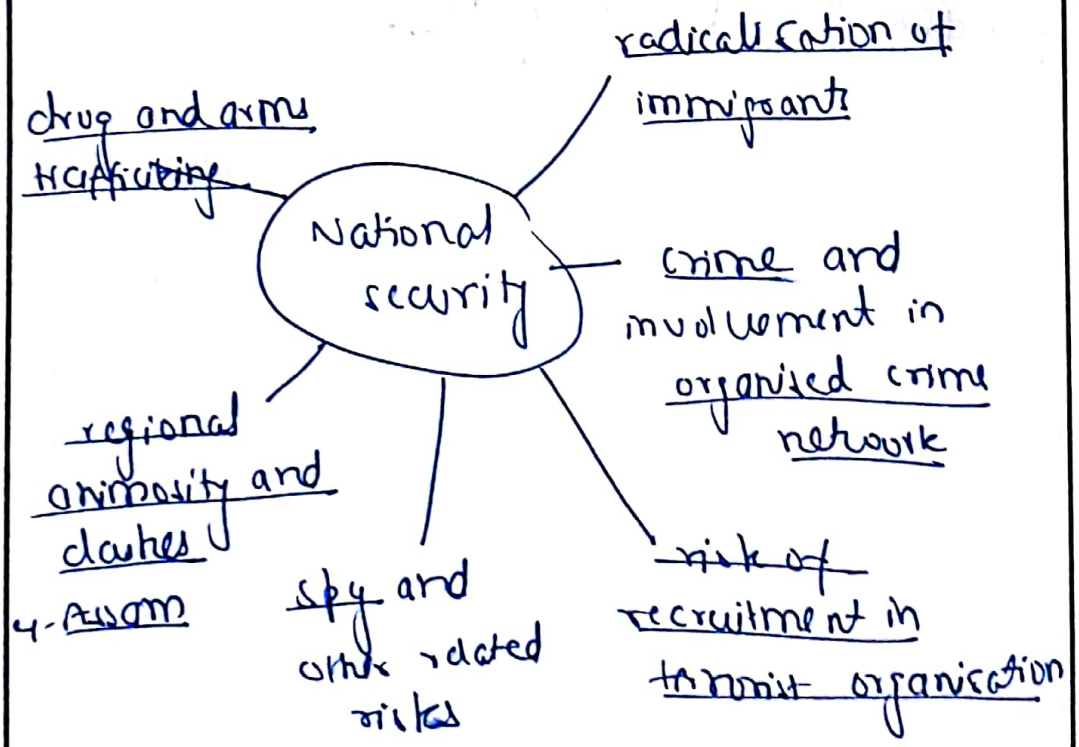
20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration refers to unauthorized and unregistered entry of foreign nationals in a country. It poses risk on national security due to-

Link between illegal immigration and national security-



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National register of citizen

It refers to database of natives of Assam who are originally resident of the region (state).
It is to (identify) Bangladeshi and other illegal immigrants.

Benefits

- It is causing widespread resentment in Assam and a historical issue
- supreme court in 2011 had mandated updation of NRC
- ~~Ministry of Home Affairs~~ had highlighted threat to national security and possible radicalisation
- involvement of non-state actors of other adversary countries

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Challenges.

- The exercise is unilateral. No support and consensus of Bangladesh is solicited
- Future of ~~excluded~~ excluded person is not certain
- The document allowed are very old and eligible citizen may not be able to produce document
- The principle of non-discrimination, ~~non penalization~~ and non refoulement is internationally accepted
- India is a responsible state and under Neighbour first policy seeks prosperous relations with neighbours.

Thus, the NRC system though essential should be based on objective criteria. Efforts to persuade Bangladesh are must.

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